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The Chicago Daily Tribune

FINAL
EDITION

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

22 PAGES.

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7,000 Foe, 100 Guns Taken

WAR WILL KEEP UP FOR MONTHS, ARMY MEN SAY

Expect Germany to
Refuse Terms of
Armistice.

WANTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—(Special.)—Despite the peace parleying the war will go on well into next year before Germany is forced into submission, is the opinion of practically all of the chief military advisers of the government.

The belief is general that Marshal Foch and his associated commanders in the field will lay down armistice terms so severe that Germany will refuse to accede and elect to fight a little longer.

There is abundant reason to believe, however, that Austria and Turkey cannot hold out much longer and soon will be making a separate peace.

In fact, there already are signs that the impending break up of the Austro-Hungarian empire will be signalled by Hungary suing for peace in an independent plea to the allied nations.

Next Step Up to Allies.

The next step in the peace negotiations now up to the allies of the great allies. President Wilson has requested his correspondents with the allies whether they are "disposed to effect peace terms by the terms and principles indicated by the implication is that he is ready to proceed with the negotiations on his terms and principles."

What Will Entice Do?

Between the allies of the United States and Germany by accepting the terms of the armistice. The assumption of administration officials generally is that the allies have indicated their intention of the president's permanent peace scheme through the utterance of the supreme premier.

Some officials it is regarded as a reasonable conclusion that the allies will not hesitate formally to accept the armistice in Mr. Wilson's desire to make peace.

However, some officials, the president is in constant touch with the German government throughout the war. Berlin and has had a number of advances of every step towards peace appeal with the allies. The allies are ready to accept the terms indicated.

Some officials, however, are of the opinion that the allies are endeavoring to force the German government to accept the terms of the armistice.

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HEARS AUSTRIA WILL YIELD

GERMAN DEATH
WARRANTS HAD
NO SIGNATURE

Inquiry Shows Responsibility for Outrages Was Evaded.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN BELGIUM, Oct. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—An inspection of numerous German posters in Belgium discloses that whenever the death penalty for offenses by civilians was exacted, no signatures were attached. It is therefore concluded that no German commander was willing to take an individual responsibility for such orders, possibly fearing consequences in the future.

This was especially the case in Belgium. In addition to the visible evidence it was testified to by M. Echevin, one of the aidmen, who attended the execution of Capt. Fryatt, the master of the British steamer *Brussels*, as the representative of the city. The aidman said Capt. Fryatt bravely looked straight at his firing squad.

Order to Save Fryatt Too Late.

An hour after his execution an order that he be not shot arrived from Germany. The aidman said that between 15,000 and 20,000 marks monthly were collected from citizens of Brussels as fines.

Food conditions during the German occupation, M. Echevin continued, were not bad, because the district is an agricultural one. There was no looting in the city before the Germans left. But there was no use for anything, for everything desired by the Germans previously had been requisitioned, even pianos, pictures, and furs.

German Fears Outbreaks.

On Oct. 1, according to the aidman, the Germans apparently feared outbreaks, for orders were posted all over the town inviting the people to remain quiet, adding that the smallest demonstrations would be dealt with by artillery fire. All residents were ordered to remain indoors from 8 o'clock at night until 5 o'clock in the morning.

Those found in the streets without authorization would be fired upon, the order added.

An order issued about the same time provided the death penalty for even the possession of a telephone instrument in homes. During the entire period of occupation no newspapers but German organs and the *Nieuws Rotterdam* Courant were permitted to be sold.

FOE TO RETURN

ART TREASURES
STOLEN BY ARMY

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Valuable works of art belonging to museums and private owners in the regions of Cambrai, Douai, and Valenciennes, now in the hands of the Germans, will be returned to their owners after the war. This announcement is made in a German government wireless message received here. These works of art have, under the orders of the supreme army command, been sent to a place of safety, to save them from destruction by bombardment, the message says.

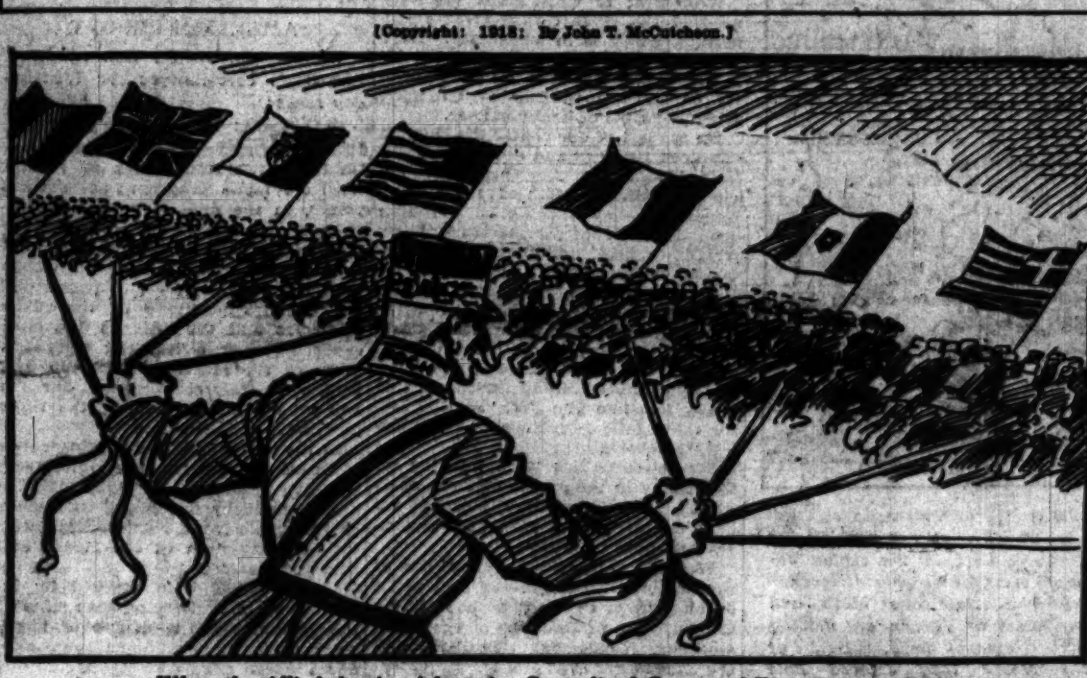
BRUSSELS CHIEF FREED BY FOE?

THE HAGUE, Oct. 24.—The *Vaterland*, in its issue of today, says it is reported that the political prisoners held by the Germans at Turnhout, Belgium, northeast of Antwerp, including Burgomaster Alois Max of Brussels, have been released.

W. J. Murphy, Minneapolis Tribune Owner, Is Dead

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 24.—William J. Murphy, owner of the Minneapolis Tribune, died today in a hospital in Chicago. He purchased the Tribune in 1915 and since then has been its owner and publisher. Before entering the newspaper business Mr. Murphy had been a successful business man. A widow and six children.

THE BUDGET SYSTEM VERSUS THE PORK BARREL



When the Allied Armies Adopted a Centralized Command They Began to Win.



When the United States Adopted a Centralized Authority, the Billions of War Expenditures It Will Stop the Wastefulness of the Present System.

PARIS DEMANDS MOST DRASTIC GUARANTEES FOR AN ARMISTICE

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The official comment to the Associated Press on President Wilson's reply to Germany can be summarized as follows:

"President Wilson's latest answer resolves the whole thing into a military question which can be decided by Foch, Haig, and Pershing. The situation, however, is virtually unchanged, though the exchange of notes has given an insight into affairs in Germany and has perhaps hastened her internal reforms. The next answer will have to be a military answer from her military authorities."

"The French people feel that the question of the internal government of Germany is not so important as an assurance against a recurrence of Germany's military policies, which precipitated the war."

"We do not know how sincere Germany is about her internal reforms. We have reason to doubt the sincerity of her aims in this direction. The great thing for us is to make sure that things shall not again be in the same position as before the war."

An armistice is almost impossible, as the conditions would be so unacceptably drastic. An armistice would be full of danger if not guarded by all sorts of conditions."

"The feeling prevails in general among French officials that the latest note from the president of the United States is just what the allies have been waiting to force upon the enemy."

WOMAN IS SHOT AFTER KNOCKING DOWN A BANDIT

Mrs. Mary Jordan of 740 West Congress street, a widow, was shot and seriously wounded last night by a bandit whom she attacked when he entered the saloon of Albert Greenwald, 1105 West Van Buren street, and rifled the cash register of \$25.

Mrs. Jordan knocked down one of two bandits, but did not realize she had been shot until an hour later at the flat of Mrs. Mary Retzloff, sister-in-law of the saloonkeeper.

Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Retzloff were in the rear room of the saloon when two armed men entered the side door and threatened Greenwald. The saloonkeeper resisted and was boasting one of the bandits in a fight when the second robber went to the aid of his companion.

Mrs. Jordan sprang up and attacked the robber. As he fell his pistol was discharged. The bandits fled after taking money from the cash register.

PICKED TROOPS QUELL REVOLTS IN BOCHE ARMY

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Special companies of picked troops have been formed to suppress outbreaks among German soldiers recently sent to the west front, according to information received here today. Many of these new drafts are reported to have mutinied and in some instances, to have murdered their officers.

BOY SCOUTS STOP ROTTERS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Boy Scouts in Hamburg and other German cities are being armed with machine guns and are used frequently in quelling strike outbreaks, according to information reaching the American intelligence department.

Heart Disease Kills
Banker at Morrison

R. D. Collins, 46, president of the Lufkin National bank of Lufkin, Tex., and vice president of the Jones Motor Car company of Wichita, Kas., was found dead in his room in the Morrison hotel this morning of heart disease. Collins registered on Oct. 20 from Wichita.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

Sunrise, 7:14 a. m.; sunset, 5:54 p. m. Moon rises at 11:10 p. m.

For Chicago and vicinity—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; cooler Friday; fresh northwest wind Friday, shifting to northeast by night.

For Illinois—Generally fair and cooler Friday; Saturday partly cloudy, becoming unsettled in south portion.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Last 24 hours)

MAXIMUM, 3 P. M., 59.	MINIMUM, 3 A. M., 45.
5 a. m., 58; 11 a. m., 59; 7 p. m., 57.	5 a. m., 45; 11 a. m., 50; 7 p. m., 52.
8 a. m., 58; 2 p. m., 58; 9 p. m., 56.	8 a. m., 46; 2 p. m., 51; 9 p. m., 53.
10 a. m., 58; 4 p. m., 58; 11 p. m., 56.	10 a. m., 46; 4 p. m., 51; 11 p. m., 53.
12 m., 58; 6 p. m., 58; 12 m., 56.	12 m., 46; 6 p. m., 51; 12 m., 53.
1 p. m., 58; 7 p. m., 58; 1 p. m., 56.	1 p. m., 46; 7 p. m., 51; 1 p. m., 53.
2 p. m., 58; 8 p. m., 58; 2 p. m., 56.	2 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 51; 2 p. m., 53.
3 p. m., 58; 9 p. m., 58; 3 p. m., 56.	3 p. m., 46; 9 p. m., 51; 3 p. m., 53.
4 p. m., 58; 10 p. m., 58; 4 p. m., 56.	4 p. m., 46; 10 p. m., 51; 4 p. m., 53.
5 p. m., 58; 11 p. m., 58; 5 p. m., 56.	5 p. m., 46; 11 p. m., 51; 5 p. m., 53.

MISS M'DOWELL GETS PASSPORT FOR 'Y MISSION

Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement, whose passport to England and France was held up several weeks ago because of her alleged pacifist views, will be permitted to proceed to those countries by the government. The necessary papers have been issued, after a lengthy inquiry, and she is expected to depart from an Atlantic port within a few days.

The passport trouble originated in the latter part of August when Miss McDowell was given a special commission by the Young Woman's Christian association to visit England and France with nineteen other women, to study conditions under which women munition workers are living.

Miss McDowell has persistently reiterated that she is loyal in this war, was able to show that since America entered the war she has been active in all manner of loyal war work and that certain anti-war organizations used her name without her authority.

Yanks Sweep Foe Back in Meuse Woods

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 24.—(19 p. m.)—The First American army hit the German line two smashing blows today, one on either side of the Meuse.

On the west of the stream we reached the Freya position at Grand Carre farm north of Bantheville. East of the river our advance was larger, taking our line to the Bois de Etray, commanding the village of Etray, which lies just west of the important point of Damvillers.

This attack, made in a north-easterly direction, started early this morning under the cover of a mist and succeeded from the beginning, the bochs being taken by surprise.

Enemy Comes Back.

Quickly recovering, however, he directed an intense artillery and machine gun fire on Pershing's men.

The total advance was one kilometer on a front of three kilometers. We held Bois de Houpp, Bois de Bellen, half of Bois de Waville, and Bois de Etray. After the first surprise the enemy contested bitterly for every foot of ground.

Our advance on Grand Carre farm took us astride the German's new line of defense, the Freya position.

Intense Artillery Fire.

This fight was marked by intense artillery fire. About 11 o'clock the Germans started a concentrated fire on our new positions and within fifteen minutes was dropping shells to 100 shells per minute.

Our own artillery reached down and held that concentration for several hours. Despite this hail of shells our troops made their way over the crest running southeast of Grand Carre farm and entered into battle beyond there by crossing the Freya line. Because of bad weather the Germans repeated, several times, their attack.

DRIVE INTO WOODS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 24, evening.—(By the Associated Press.)—In a local attack east of the Meuse the Americans today advanced about one kilometer on a three kilometer front and the Bois de Houpp, the Bois de Houpp, and the Bois de Bellen are within the American lines, as also is a part of the Bois de Waville and Bois de Etray.

The advance was made after brief artillery preparation. The enemy's response was principally with machine guns, but during the fighting he shelled the back area and threw a few six inchers into Verdun.

Big Guns Active.

The artillery on both sides was active over the entire American front today. The Germans were unusually nervous, owing to the activity of the Americans on both sides of the Meuse. Early this morning the American artillery laid down a barrage north of Bantheville, where the infantry occupied Grand Carre farm and the ridge north of Bantheville, straddling the Freya line.

Twenty-seven prisoners were taken when the Americans occupied hill 371, and east of the Meuse 18 Germans surrendered and a number of others were captured in the woods. Twelve prisoners were taken in the Grand Carre farm and 23 southwest of Anceville.

Tanks Commanded Valley.

From Clercy-le-Grand, west of the Meuse, the Germans are making a stand with numerous machine guns. The Americans from the series of hills command the valley and the creek, from part of which the Germans have withdrawn.

Late Thursday the German Artillery

stiffened its lighter caliber shelling of the American positions on Grand Carre farm and its vicinity. During the afternoon the Germans threw on the average eighty shells a minute into Anceville, thinking the Americans were there. But the place was No Man's Land.

In the region of Grand Pre the en-

change of machine gun and artillery fire was vigorous, but the Americans stuck to their task of consolidating positions despite the attempts of the Germans to oust them. The Germans repeatedly threw gas shells in the region of Grand Pre and heavily shelled Marcy, St. Julien, and other points.

YANKS TAKE HARBOR.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—(United Press.)—A Times correspondent with the American forces says in a dispatch to his newspaper today that it would be difficult to exaggerate the violence of the opposition which the First American army is meeting in the west of the Meuse and the Argonne.

"Indeed, slow as the progress is," he writes, "it is quite remarkable when all the circumstances are taken into consideration."

HAIG BREAKS ENEMY LINE IN BIG GAIN

French Fight Across
Canal to Edge
of Guise.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A further advance of from one to three miles over a fifteen mile front was scored by the British today, following the victorious stroke of yesterday which broke the German defenses south and to the southeast of Valenciennes.

In his report tonight Field Marshal Haig announces that more than 7,000 prisoners were captured yesterday and today; 100 guns, many of them heavy pieces, were taken, and the enemy resistance was completely overcome. The statement says the German casualties were heavy.

Valenciennes in Pocket.

In the attack today the British extended their front northward, reaching the southern outskirts of Valenciennes. This advance, which is continuing, is a swift one, following Valenciennes on the east and south of the British in the direction of Mons and Stenuege, to the east.

A further and immediate retreat of the Germans northward clear to the Dutch border is declared to be inevitable. The British practically have reached the great Mormal forest.

French Cross Sambre.

While Haig's men were driving hard in the Valenciennes region the French about fifteen miles to the south delivered a blow which breaks the enemy's waterway defenses below Le Cateau.

Late yesterday the French forced a crossing of the Sambre canal at Le Grand Verly, just north of Guise. Today they fought their way across the Oise river, about five miles further south, at Longchamps, and tonight are on the outskirts of Guise itself.

Gain Near the Serris.

Between the Oise and the Serre French troops also have made fresh advances, having taken high ground between Origny Sainte Benoit and north of Villers le Sec. Toward the east in this region the French lines are nearing Le Ferte-Chevresis, north of Laon and on the road to Marie.

Here also, it is believed, the Germans must retire quickly from the rapidly forming pocket, or face losses in prisoners and guns.

Win Down Villages.

Nearly a dozen more villages were brought within the British lines today in the continued onslaught, which has widened to cover a front of some twenty miles, although the Germans resisted to the death at several points.

On the northern or left part of the attack the British swept over the Ecaillon river between Thiant, which really is a suburb of Valenciennes, and Verchaine. They have taken the heights beyond and hold Monchau and Maing, in addition to Verchaine.

Near Railway Lines.

More to the south Haig's forces took Reunnes and progressed.

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WILSON NOTE WELDS ALLIES IN DIPLOMACY

Expect New Council to
Settle on Final Terms
of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—President Wilson's note to Germany and the questions in connection with it, which has put to the entire world, is expected to result in the immediate organization of a joint diplomatic staff for the associated nations, according to one report current here today.

Out House would represent the United States, it was said. A majority of the newspapers have urged the government to announce its peace terms in common with the other allied powers, and considers such an announcement overdue.

British Welcome Note.
The popular comment here on the president's note is that it contains the strongest language ever addressed by the head of one great nation to another in modern times.

The note is welcomed, first, because it brings matter to a new stage; further proceedings, if there are to be further proceedings, will be in the hands of all the governments interested.

May End Note Writing.
The note is welcomed, secondly, because it promises to bring the season of discussion to an end altogether, one way or the other. No one sees how the German chancellor, Prince Maximilian, can fail either to accept President Wilson's platform or reject it.

Acceptance will be taken to mean that the Germans regard their position as hopeless and that disaster is imminent.

The general opinion is that Germany's military position is not so bad, but that her leaders will fight on, if only with the hope of creating divisions among the allies, which has been Germany's reliance of late.

Call Note Admirable.
The text of the note, which reached London in the early hours this morning, is given great prominence in the evening newspapers, which quickly indicate the decision to refer the question of an armistice to the allies and the insistence that the only armistice must be one which will make a reversal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

The Globe, which would have preferred if the president had declined to make any reply, says, however, that the note is "quite uncompromising and altogether admirable."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Whether the German government knows this proposition for an armistice will depend on its estimate of its military and internal situation and upon its policy."

"All that we can say is that according to the common sense of the world, and that is the president's last word. We can negotiate with a free people, but we must demand surrender from a military autocracy."

His Crowning Rejoinder.
The Pall Mall Gazette, in discussing the president's note, says any fear that the president's "deliberate method of dealing with the German overtures because a mitigation of the allied demands and the foregoing of their complete victory will be banished by the peace and inflexible terms of his rejoinder."

Under the heading "Shirt Sleeve Diplomacy," the Chronicle publishes an article by a correspondent wherein it says:

"The president has established a record for plain speaking in international relations. Never has a nation been talked to with the force and candor of this representative of the world. That he should deal so frankly with the foe has caused universal approval."

Wilson Hope of Europe.
The Duke of Rutland said of the note: "I feel that President Wilson's note will be the matter a long step further in the strong, plain and severe direction of the third course open to the world. They must either accept of Wilson's terms. Moreover, they are opposing the text of the note, which we can have no reason to doubt that the president's clear determination between the governing and the mass of the people will be the same."

Mr. M. P. said: "I have a feeling of sitting in judgment on President Wilson, but he has now shown us he has had my unbounded admiration and I repeat to the hope of Europe and the world."

Arrived in Paris.
Oct. 24.—President Wilson's note to Germany was received in common centers here today with entire interest.

The note was published by the newspapers in English as well as in French in the morning at the request of the government.

The note is now in the hands of the press. The Times says: "The president's note is the most important document since the beginning of the war. It is a declaration of the president's intention to make peace on the basis of the Fourteen Points."

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NO MAN'S LAND OF THE FOURTH ESTATE

Daily Northwestern, Manned by Co-eds, to Be Reincarnated Next Wednesday as a Weekly.



Seated (left to right)—Miss Miette Brugnot, editor; Miss Helen Slater, business manager; Miss Esther Luckett, assistant business manager. Standing—Miss Margaret Gilbert, circulation manager; Miss Aimee Olson, subscription manager; Miss Ruth Bartels, society editor.

If the public will but have patience a few days longer, it is stated positively that the first issue of the reincarnated Daily Northwestern will appear next Wednesday. You know, of course, that the publication is to be manned exclusively by the other half of the fourth estate, even down to a shoe-jimmy Durkin as office boy.

Let's see: There is the managing editor, Miss Miette Brugnot; the business manager, Miss Helen Slater; the assistant business manager, Miss Esther Luckett; the society editor, Miss Ruth Bartels; the advertising manager, Miss Ina Hill; the subscription manager, Miss Aimee Olson; the circulation manager, Miss Margaret Gilbert.

and twelve reporters and sixteen department heads. It is to be the no man's land of the fourth estate. And the name is to be changed. For twenty-eight years the publication has been known as the Daily Northwestern. Hereafter it will be the Northwestern Weekly. All the men are in the army now. Telephone advice from Evanston

Allies Travel Trail of Ghost Towns; Some Depopulated; Others Scoured

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

(Copyright, 1918.)

WAR CORRESPONDENTS HEAD-

QUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 23.—

[Delayed.]—One village named Bousies was the scene of sharp fighting today, and when our men closed around it, numbers of Germans were seen running out of the other side towards the deep shelter of the great forest of Mormal.

At the same time fresh reinforcements of German troops debouched from the forest and met the main body of our advance beyond the big town, and it is a tragedy which stirs the hearts of our men who go stepping day after day far from our main lines of communications into this great unknown country which they call "the Blue." They give some of their booty to these women and children, though they are ravenous and hungry, and they break off hunks of bread and thrust them into the hands of the boys and girls whose pinched faces tell their tale though they do not beg.

Typical Brutality.

Lamentable things are happening in some of these places, as at St. Amant, near Valenciennes, which was captured by our cavalry. Into this village the enemy collected nearly 1,500 people who were suffering from what is called Spanish influenza. He turned one building into a hospital for them and

crowded it. Then, when he left the village to escape the cavalry which closed around it, he shelled it with mustard gas. Most of his shells fell around the hospital, though his guns ought to have known and should have had pity on these poor stricken people who were hiding in the cellars, so ill already that many could not stand and some dying, aware of the poisonous vapors stealing into their throats and burning them.

That had just happened and our men are now getting these people away in ambulances as fast as they can be brought up. This morning I saw many hospital auras on the way to look after these gas patients, taking the same risk with brave hearts.

One Desperate Problem.

The problem of civilian populations is one of our most serious. One of our corps east of Douai has 45,000 people on its hands, all destitute, utterly without means of getting food, in grave peril of starvation unless we send supplies without delay. It is not easy to send up supplies for people numbering many divisions of troops. Our transport difficulties over the old battle fields is already hard enough in supplying our own men, so that they may not go hungry in the front line.

Add to that these thousands of starving souls and it may be imagined that our "Q" branch is in a desperate dilemma, but those are dilemmas that our administrative officers are giving themselves no rest in order to organize quick relief, and thousands of rations are being brought up by men who drive all night without taking their share of sleep, by ambulance drivers who volunteer for overtime after long hours of labor at casualties clearing stations, so that these French

women and children and these poor old helpless people may not starve to death. There is heroic work to cure the tragedy of St. Amant.

Desolation of Douai.

In Douai itself there is tragedy, but of another kind, without human touch. For Douai is dead. In this home of old scholars and of many centuries of splendid history and good craftsmanship there is no life except that of a stray cat or two, like one saw frightened by my footsteps today in the lonely halls of the Hotel de Ville, where upstairs and downstairs there was utter loneliness and a great silence amidst the litter of its archives, fume about by German hands in the past or foot.

Who single face looked out from the windows of its old houses today. Its cathedral was a house of silence, strewn with gold worked vestments, and all are vessels and heaps of pipes torn from the great organ. I went into the gardens, neatly tended, with autumn flowers in bloom, and no gardener was there among the shrubs. I went into houses, where there was food in the dishes, but no one to eat it, and in its shops where cupboards stood bare and all the furniture overturned and crockery and glassware smashed by deliberate industry.

Now a Ghost City.

It was a noble old city and its gables and old carvings and sixteenth century frontages would tempt the artist's hand, and everywhere the man with a knowledge of history finds the spirit of old France calling to him with voices of its saints and scholars and princes and burgesses and fair women famous in the pages of France. But it is a city of ghosts and no human being is there, and I and two other men today were alone in it, and its solitude scared us so that we were glad to leave.

Sum Tumble at End of Hope.

Yesterday, Oct. 23, French forces today penetrated enemy positions, taking more than 700 prisoners, the Italian official statement today says. The attack was made at Monte Simeoni on the Asiago plateau.

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GUNS ABANDONED BY HUNDREDS ON BELGIAN COAST

Wrecks Litter Zeebrugge Harbor, Made Famous by British Raid.

BY WALTER DURANT.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

BRUGES, Oct. 23.—[By courier.]—

I visited Zeebrugge today, the scene of one of the most audacious exploits in the war's history. Along the coast from Blankenburg the sand hills separating the road from the beach were honeycombed with battery positions succeeding one another without interval.

There must have been hundreds of guns, varying from six to twelve inches, and tons of big shells still left by the Germans. Everywhere one could see long muzzles turned seawards. As Zeebrugge drew near gun emplacements in many cases were obliterated by gaping craters fifty feet across made by aerial torpedoes or projectiles of the huge English naval cannon.

The port of Zeebrugge made a striking picture in the bright midday sunshine. Just at the right of the little group of hotels and villas that form the town begins a long mole, its entrance commanded by a battery of six inch guns still intact, but after running out a hundred yards into the sea it curves northwards for the length of half a mile parallel with the shore.

Wrecks Rust in Water.

This morning in the sheltered harbor in front of the mouth of the Bruges canal, which enters the sea between two long piers some six hundred yards north of the town, the tide was low and the wrecks of sunken ships stood high out of the water.

Close against the mole, nearly at the end and beyond it, were other unknown vessels. Nearer the coast was a dredger sunk by the Germans. Then, exactly off the end of the canal was the wreck of the Thetis, the old British warship sunk in the famous attack. Between the still smoldering timbers of the burnt pier I could distinguish other British ships, the Iphigeneia and the Intrepid, long battered masses of twisted rusty iron.

Forty Yard Gap in Mole.

I walked as far as possible along the mole. After twenty-five yards the solid concrete wall twenty feet high and thirty across gave way to timbers of the wooden pier upon which the tide swept right up to the harbor. It was a forty yard gap in the mole torn by the explosion of the British submarine crammed to the hatches with trinitrotoluol and driven headlong against the breakwater on the night of the attack.

The inhabitants of Bruges, twelve miles away, were startled by that terrific blast, which dwarfed the roar of the heaviest bombardment in their experience.

How British Botted U-Boats.

I went to the water's edge of the canal. At the same moment a party from one of the motor launches boarded the wreck and hoisted the white ensign of the royal navy over the serious ruin.

Thirty yards up the canal the Iphigeneia lay nearly at right angles across the channel. The top of its bows touched the northern bank and its stern was about fifteen feet from the other side. The Intrepid lay some ten yards further on. It was a considerably smaller vessel and lay in such a position as to increase the difficulty of passing the narrow gap at the Iphigeneia's stern.

FOE IS DRIVEN BACK ON WHOLE BALKAN FRONT

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The official communication dealing with operations in the eastern theater says:

"On Oct. 23 French troops continued their advance to the north and entered Netogin. Further west Serbian troops broke the enemy resistance on the line of Rajah-Stalata. They occupied Oct. 23 the massif of Mecka and the village of Cleovak, capturing 300 prisoners and important material. The enemy retreated along the whole front."

French Take 700 Enemies in Italian Front Fighting.

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FEAR OF FREE TRADE TREATY TOLD IN SENATE

Republicans Link Wilson Peace Terms with New Jersey Letter.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Fear was voiced by Republican leaders at the capitol today that President Wilson's insistence on the election of Democratic candidates to congress is inspired by a desire to fasten free trade on the nation.

Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican national congressional committee, saw a direct connection between the third of President Wilson's fourteen peace terms and the president's appeal to the New Jersey voters for the election of the Democratic candidates for the senate in that state.

Senator Thomas, Democrat of Colorado, told the senate today the third article did not mean free trade, but Senator Watson, Republican of Indiana, insisted it was clearly open to that interpretation. Senator Thomas maintained that the president meant to retain the tariff in a modified form so as to raise no impassable economic barriers after the war.

Naturally a Free Trader.

After predicting the president's appeal to the New Jersey voters would be received with resentment, Mr. Fess said: "President Wilson views the tariff question from the angle of an academician and quite naturally is a free trader with but little respect for the opinion of those who hold to the protection idea. His tariff commission is made up of men whose anti-protective views are well known. A treaty removing trade barriers is not a law that can be repealed as in the case of a legislative enactment. It must stand until mutually abrogated by the parties to the treaty. It goes without saying that the European countries, which always have resisted our tariff schedules, will not mutually agree to invalidate free trade treaties when once entered into."

Fear Free Trade Treaty.

"Is it possible that the president's desire for Democrats in the senate might arise from the single fact that he naturally is a free trader by policy of free trade by committing the nation under treaty obligation which would take the question of tariff making out of the hands of the people of the country, as expressed in congress and make it a contract between an executive committed to free trade by and with the consent of a Democratic senate, with like beliefs on the one side and the foreign nations on the other? This is perhaps the real significance to be drawn from the letter."

Senator Smith, Republican of Michigan, started his colleagues by declaring that if Woodrow Wilson were seeking reelection this fall he should want to see him reelected.

"He has earned the gratitude and the confidence of the American people," the Michigan senator said. "But it is not for him to invade our sovereignty to tell us whom to elect to the United States senate. That's our business."

Maj. Thaw, Dean of U. S. Flyers, Wins War Cross

New York, Oct. 24.—Maj. William Thaw, dean of American aviators and holder of the French croix de guerre with five palms, has been awarded the distinguished service cross with two citations by Gen. Pershing. It was announced here tonight by the Aero Club of America.

Maj. Thaw's brother, Lieut. Alexander Blair Thaw, who was killed last August, was selected despite his youth to command the first all-American air squadron, made up of American flyers flying in American-built planes.

Must Show 'Gob' Ability to Get in Navy Under New Rule

Radically new methods of obtaining men for the navy will be put into effect immediately by the naval authorities. The plans were given out yesterday by Lieut. H. D. Childs, chief mobilization officer of the Chicago district. The Chicago district includes Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska. It is the largest district in the country and has a larger quota than any other region, with a monthly general induction of 1,200 men.

Under the new order there will be two kinds of induction—individual and general. The individual will include men not in class 1 A of the first three registrations and all men in the last registration. Every man first will be examined at the station nearest his home and then reexamined—both mentally and physically—at the general station in Chicago. From here the recruit will be sent to some training station in the country—Great Lakes, Pelham Bay, or some other.

This means Great Lakes no longer will be a mobilization point, but will be strictly a training station. It will receive a certain quota of men from this mobilization point at certain intervals.

First Acceptance Not Final.

One important point in the new order is that men may be accepted at the substation and still be rejected at the general center. All expenses are paid to the general center and all expenses paid while here, but the man who fails to measure up to the second set of examinations will be sent back to his home at the expense of the government.

All men will be inducted as second class seamen. They will hold that rating until their work warrants a promotion. Up to this time men of special qualifications have been taken in with the rating of petty officers in some cases.

The general induction will be the same as it is for the army. Men will be sent to the general center and, if the district, every man first will be examined at the substation nearest his home and then reexamined—both mentally and physically—at the general station in Chicago. From here the recruit will be sent to some training station in the country—Great Lakes, Pelham Bay, or some other.

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CZECHS IN RUSSIA HAIL WILSON'S NOTE TO AUSTRIA

See Action as a Step Toward Forming New State in Bohemia.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1918.)

VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 23.—[Delayed.]—In Russia, where thousands of Czechs and Slovaks are fighting for national independence, President Wilson's reply to Austria was received with great enthusiasm. When the text was received yesterday it was translated and telegraphed immediately 5,000 miles across Siberia to the Czech headquarters.

Extras were issued here and the president's terms posted over the billboards, where the crowds are reading constantly. At the Czech offices the president's note and the formation of the Czech government at Paris were hailed as final steps before the actual return of all Czechs to Bohemia to unite and establish their own government on their own soil.

It is thrilling to see the Czechs who are looking forward to their return to their native land after four years or more absence, but it is pathetic to see their downcast expression when they mention their disappointment that the allied troops could not reinforce their front and open the road across Russia to Austria.

Will Fight to Finish.

But they are not downhearted, for the contrary, they are more determined to fight the Bolsheviks and Germans until there is a break with the central powers, which will open the railroads and frontiers.

The situation on the Czech front, however, is not satisfactory as some time ago the Bolsheviks were pressing the Czech-Slovak troops back along the Samara-Chelabinsk railroad, the Czechs being forced to withdraw gradually.

Rush U. S. Aid to Front.

The American assistance is about ready to leave Vladivostok for Chelabinsk. Instead of a Red Cross train, it is being made all-American, including army aid. The Red Cross is scheduled to leave Thursday, stopping at Harbin, Irkutsk, and Omsk, a day or two in each city, and carrying all kinds of materials for the Russians and Czechs. Afterwards another train carrying only supplies will leave.

The all-American special carrying there is very favorable to our national aspirations. The present central government is too weak to resist our strong organization. The Austrian army is disorganized, weak, and without fighting spirit. It is only a question of time now until we succeed. Whether our army in Russia reaches Prague, sooner or later Czech-Slovak independence will be realized, because our people throughout the world are fighting for the same cause.

The situation on the Czech front, however, is not satisfactory as some time ago the Bolsheviks were pressing the Czech-Slovak troops back along the Samara-Chelabinsk railroad, the Czechs being forced to withdraw gradually.

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NEW OFFICERS

U. S. War Department Awards Commissions in Army to Many More Chicago Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Chicagoans awarded army commissions today by the war department included:

Captain, ordnance—Walter W. Wickham, Chicago.
First Lieutenant, ordnance—Thomas G. Orma, 3101 Champlain avenue.
Second Lieutenant, ordnance—Paul J. Pingleton, 1239 Cornelia avenue; Edward F. Merrill, 41 South La Salle street; Philip F. Munger Jr., Chicago; Donald M. Wright, 5218 Woodlawn avenue; Corliss B. Horst, La Grange, Ill.

Captain, quartermaster corps—John M. Griffith, 3615 Iron street; William McConnell, 7032 Ridge avenue.
Second Lieutenant, quartermaster corps—Everett W. Wilson, 1147 East Fifty-fourth street.
Second Lieutenant, motor transport corps—William E. Miller, 1022 East Fifty-fourth street.

Captains, medical corps—Hiram H. Bay, 240 Normal parkway; George F. Bracken, 1653 West Thirty-fifth street; Jacob W. Clark, 122 South Michigan boulevard; Roland J. Dunn, 716 Independence boulevard; Frederick J. Lesman, 500 West Seventy-eighth street; Shipley Wayland, 5513 Indiana avenue.

First Lieutenants, medical corps—Edmund Andrews, 2528 Calumet avenue; Benjamin Augustus, Chicago; Jacob Richter Buchbinder, 5120 University avenue; Charles A. Donovan, 5100 South Ashland avenue; Allan H. Ferguson, 2225 Sheffield avenue; George F. Gates, 2501 East Sixty-seventh street; Henry Henkin, 1108 South Richmond street; Frank F. Hoffman, 3514 Smalley street; Chance T. Kell, 23 West Market street; George B. Mathisen, 1505 East Fifty-third street; Fred E. Miller, 823 Milwaukee avenue; William J. Mulholland, 6537 Ella avenue; Morris Penchins, 2102 West Division street; Alonzo H. Waterman, 122 South Michigan boulevard; Nathan C. Bulkeley, Evanston, Ill.

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The American assistance is about ready to leave Vladivostok for Chelabinsk. Instead of a Red Cross train, it is being made all-American, including army aid. The Red Cross is scheduled to leave Thursday, stopping at Harbin, Irkutsk, and Omsk, a day or two in each city, and carrying all kinds of materials for the Russians and Czechs. Afterwards another train carrying only supplies will leave.

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CZECHS BAPTIZE NEW STATE WITH VICTORY BLOOD

Army Celebrates Birth of Nation by Defeating Foes in France.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Oct. 24.—[By The Associated Press.]—Oct. 21, the newest of national fete days, will in years to come be celebrated not only in central Europe as the anniversary of the birth in exile of the Czech-Slovak government but also at Tarron-sur-Aisne, in France, as the date of the first victory of the Czech-Slovak army.

Units of this latest arrival among the belligerents in this war, fighting with Gen. Gouraud in the region of Yverdray, received news of the constitution of the Czech-Slovak government at noon Oct. 21. Immediately afterward they went forward to assault one of the most difficult positions along the Aisne and took the village of Tarron at the point of the bayonet.

Cheer New Government.

A wild burst of enthusiasm greeted the announcement by the colonel in command of the formation of the Czech-Slovak government. "Your colonel counts upon every man to do his utmost to salute the constitution of the government by a victory," he said. "The Czech-Slovak nation has its eyes upon you. Be of stout heart, and—forward, march!"

Line Thinner and Thinner.

Fifteen minutes only of artillery preparation preceded the rush through mud and water to the German lines. Led by Maj. Musak, the line became

realized, because our people throughout the world are fighting for the same cause." The situation on the Czech front, however, is not satisfactory as some time ago the Bolsheviks were pressing the Czech-Slovak troops back along the Samara-Chelabinsk railroad, the Czechs being forced to withdraw gradually.

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Rush U. S. Aid to Front.

AFTER THE WAR NEEDS IGNORED BY DEMOCRATS

Congress' Leaders Fail to
See Problems Arising
Following Peace.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.
FIFTH ARTICLE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—[Special.] Reconstruction problems have already been taken up by other nations against the time when peace comes. It is just as absurd as it was on preparedness for war. Great Britain some time ago created a ministry of reconstruction which already has grown into an elaborate organization on shipping alone it has twenty-five committees.

France is intelligently planning the economic readjustment that will come when the Kaiser unconditionally surrenders. Germany, too, has its plans laid out. But congress in control of a Democratic majority which, in turn, is controlled by the southern Democracy, is doing nothing. The leaders fail to grasp the situation. With notable exceptions they display the same lack of vision towards the great economic and financial questions that will come with peace that they did towards preparedness in the days when war was approaching.

Set Up Noise Barrage.

In their campaigning the same Democratic "upholders" who opposed vital work measures are now drumming the war on the front pages of the newspapers. They were for preparedness just as they were for conscription, which is to say, they fought it hammer and tong.

With the front pages filled with the stirring news of how the Germans are being driven out of Belgium and France by the British, French, and Americans, it may seem strange to find the record of the Democratic campaign in the newspapers, raising it in the campaign and the history of those times. The same leadership that was backward in preparing for war is just as sluggish in getting ready for peace now.

"Little Army" Democrats.

Such preparedness measures as the military experts asked from congress in the period between the outbreak of war in Europe and our entry were fought by "little army" and "little navy" Democrats. Their support came from the Republican minority, in the main, the same Democratic majority that in the congressional campaigns of 1916 and 1918 on a claim that it was a "peace party" now turns a somewhat different face.

The records, however, tell quite a different story.

After the Democrats got control of congress in 1913 one of the first things the house military committee did was to offer a motion to abolish five regiments of cavalry, this at a time when our standing army was less than 100,000. On the roll call 16 Democrats and 3 Republicans were in the weakening of the military arm, while 149 Republicans and 3 Democrats voted against it.

Sought to Extend Enlistment.

The Democratic leaders then sought to change enlistments from three to five years, which would tend to discourage enlistments. On this 147 Democrats and no Republicans voted to limit the efficiency of the army, while 134 Republicans and 9 Democrats voted against it.

The sought to knock out a provision giving additional compensation to soldiers serving abroad. On this 113 Democrats and 2 Democrats voted against it, while 123 Democrats and no Republicans voted for the proposal against pay for soldiers in foreign service.

The Gardner Resolution.

Coming down to war times, the same Democrats held good in 1915, six months after the outbreak of war in Europe. Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, who died in service as a major, had the army appropriations bill committed with instructions

Lewis Tells of Aid Given Republican Candidates by President Wilson

Two statements came from Democratic headquarters yesterday in connection with the Illinois campaign. One was a personal statement from Senator James Hamilton Lewis, in which he asserts that "Wilson and the Democrats supporting the war supported these faithful Republicans," referring particularly to Senator Nelson in Minnesota and Senator Kenyon in Iowa.

Chairman Ernest Hoover of the Illinois Democratic state committee is issued the second statement, charging that the Republicans are waging the "bloody shirt," which recalls to old time politicians the terms of the Cleveland-Blairst campaign of 1884.

Statement by Lewis.
Senator Lewis's statement is in part: "When the Spanish-American war was on in 1898 this Chicago Tribune—then via President Roosevelt and ex-President Harrison—called the country to note that if a Democratic congress were elected in that congress would McKimley be trying to get a surrender of peace from our opponents it would weaken him at the world peace table. These leaders demanded a congress of McKimley's choosing as every moment, yet a 'little army and little navy' Democratic congress turned deaf ears to the call for adequate military preparation. America's record has been wonderful since we got into the war, but the fact cannot be escaped that the somnolence of congress in the year preceding our entry delayed us at least six months in getting into action on the fighting line once we had declared war."

Garrison's Vain Fight.
To get a perspective, Secretary of War Garrison back in 1914 in conjunction with the army general staff studied out the need of new legislation, increasing the regular army, creating reserves, training officers, and doing away with dual control over state troops. The president rejected these recommendations in his message to congress Dec. 8, 1914, saying we had no reason to fear. In 1915 Secretary Garrison and the army war college urged the president to approve some scheme for universal military training. This the president declined to do, although he did yield to the extent of approving a compromise plan, increasing the regular army from about 100,000 to 150,000, creating a reserve army, and establishing a "continental army" of 400,000 to be raised in increments of 125,000 a year.

This contemplated the continuance of the national guard with a provision for its increase. In his message to congress Dec. 7, 1915, the president approved the Garrison continental army plan. Chairman Hay of the house military committee opposed it, and out of this grew the clash that led to Garrison's resignation.

Wilson's Tour for Preparedness.
Late in January, 1916, President Wilson made his middle west trip urging preparedness and pointing out that congress after being in session two months had done nothing. He said that with the world on fire no man could tell what a single day or hour might bring forth. "Get congress devoted," the same Democratic congress that now poses as a preparedness congress.

On his return the president conferred with Hay and others, who advised him that the "continental army" plan would be supported by the president. The president said he had "no pride of authorship." Garrison wrote the president, who answered, "I am not irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan; that he had an open mind and that it was up to congress to furnish proper legislation."

This left Garrison holding the bag between the military experts who wanted preparedness and the "little army" congressmen who did not. He at once resigned in a letter saying the Hay plan would "set back the whole cause of legitimate, honest national defense in an entirely unjustifiable and inexcusable way."

At length, in March, 1917, both houses submitted their bills. In the senate the Chamberlain bill embraced the essentials of the Garrison plan. The house bill—the Hay bill—was a "little army" bill. It ignored expert military advice. It was concerned with inadequate by Gen. Leonard Wood, former chief of staff, and others. It is not necessary here to

No Help for Navy.

The same anti-preparedness tendency of the Democrats was exhibited, too, in the dealings of congress with the navy. In January, 1912, after the house had passed under control of the Democrats, they held an open caucus and passed a resolution by a vote of 98 to 88 that no battleships should be ordered constructed that session.

In the third session of the sixty-second congress in 1913, when the naval bill was up, a motion was made to strike out the two battleship provision and substitute one battleship. On this 116 Republicans and 46 Democrats stood for two battleships, but 148 Dem-

ocrats and 25 Republicans voted for one instead of two battleships.

In 1914, sixty days before war broke out in Europe, the same question came up again, with similar voting.

Ignore Daniels' Program.
May 18, 1916, a majority of the house naval committee, ignored Secretary Daniels' five year building program and the navy's recommendation for restoring our sea defenses to second rank among the world powers. The "little navy" Democrats did this by a strict party vote of 13 to 8 in committee.

May 30, 1916, the Republicans in the house smashed the Democratic defense and put through an amendment to the naval bill increasing the number of submarines to be built from twenty, as suggested by the Democrats in congress, to fifty, as recommended by the general navy board. This was after twenty months of war in Europe had revealed the full possibilities of submarine warfare, but the Democratic leadership was for keeping the number down.

It all gives point to the issue before the voters on Nov. 5, which is simply this: Shall a Democratic congress be elected that will follow a leadership that is as backward in approaching the problems of reconstruction as it was antagonistic to preparedness in the period when war was approaching? The "upholding" of President Wilson is not the issue at all, for the record shows that on the vital war measures it is the Republican minority, not the Democratic majority, that has done the upholding.

Passed by House.

The Hay bill, denounced as inadequate by every advocate of preparedness, went through the house. On April 19, the day the president delivered the Sumner address to congress informing it that unless Germany abandoned its methods of submarine warfare the United States would sever diplomatic relations. That same day the senate threw out the Hay "little army" bill and substituted the bill of Senator Chamberlain. A northern Democrat, embodying the organization plan of the military experts, increasing the regular army to 350,000 and providing for a volunteer force and a federal militia.

But in the conference Hay and other "little army" Democrats outmaneuvered the preparedness men and the conference measure was practically his bill. When it came up in the house May 8, 1916, Mr. Kahn, Republican, again offered an amendment increasing the size of the regular army, this time to 250,000 men. Again the Democrats opposed this measure of preparedness, modest though it was and although the general staff wanted it. For the Kahn amendment were 117 Republicans and 89 Democrats. Against it were 175 Democrats and 49 Republicans.

Again after America entered the war President Wilson's conscription policy was opposed by Democratic leadership in congress. It was forced through under the lead of Mr. Kahn, Republican, and it was carried with Republican votes. The roll call showed 147 Republicans and 144 Democrats for selective military service, the basic military act that has enabled America to do what it has on the battlefield of France. Against conscription were 87 Democrats and 48 Republicans.

Similarly on the man power act and the quotas on eligible provisions it was the Republican minority that put these war measures across after Democratic leadership had deserted the president.

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RIVAL OFFICE SEEKERS TALK OF 'BRUDERBUND'

Charles W. Peters and A. J. Cermak, Republican and Democratic candidates for sheriff, respectively, yesterday took verbal shots at each other as the result of the fight within the United Societies over the organization of the German brotherhood.

Mr. Peters has criticized Mr. Cermak for having obtained the political support of members of the United Societies, according to the Cermak statement.

"Mr. Peters also denies that he is receiving the support of the German 147 Republicans and 144 Democrats for selective military service, the basic military act that has enabled America to do what it has on the battlefield of France. Against conscription were 87 Democrats and 48 Republicans."

Cermak stirred up this trouble to make himself a "martyr"—to make it appear that he was being opposed by the element of German extraction," said Peters.

G. O. P. LEADERS TELL WHY THEIR MEN SHOULD WIN

Emmerson, West, and
McFatrigh Give Out
Statements.

Republican leaders from all over Illinois, realizing the extraordinary conditions that have governed the campaign which has only ten days to go, have given in writing to Col. Frank L. Smith, Republican state chairman, reasons why the Republican state ticket must win in Illinois on Nov. 5. Republican state headquarters last night gave out these statements from Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson, Roy O. West of Chicago, former Republican national committeeman, and Dr. George W. McFatrigh. They follow:

BY L. L. EMMERSON.

(Secretary of State.)
In support of the government and the war Illinois stands foremost. Every suggestion from Washington for war administration has been carried out. Our war governor by his public utterances and by his acts, has done more, I venture to say, toward arousing the patriotic fervor of the people of his state and toward securing unity of action in war activities than any other governor. More than 300,000 Illinois men are in the military or naval service.

In congress the Illinois Republican delegation has supported the war policies of the administration. While leading administration men were fighting the draft and other necessary steps for the prosecution of the war, Illinois congressmen did all they could toward forcing these measures through.

The issue of loyalty which the Democratic campaign managers are trying to inject into the campaign in this state, therefore, is a baseless issue. The Republican state of Illinois has proved its loyalty over and over again and is more firmly behind the government than many states controlled by the president's own party.

BY ROY O. WEST.

The Democratic party was active in declaring war against the central empire, although it had won the presidency on a peace issue, but the successful prosecution of the war, in so far as congress has influenced it, has been due for the most part to Republicans.

The Democrats refused to raise adequate rates and thereby so crippled them as to compel government operation. Immediately thereafter all rates were raised and the taxpayers bear the burden.

Democracy inflated the census of northern states but not of the "solid south," and Republicans of the north are "manning" the war and paying the financial cost of it, while the pecuniary profits from it are going to the south.

BY DR. G. W. MCFATRIGH.

Illinois has always been safe in Republican hands. The nation has always been safe in Republican hands. A split in the Republican party in 1912 placed the Democrats in office and the manner in which the Republican party has supported a Democratic president in time of war demonstrates that the Republican party can at all times be relied upon to do its full duty.

The principles for which the Republican party stands are such as to insure good government of nation, state, county, or city.

The Republican candidates for office in Illinois this fall are exceptionally good men and well qualified to administer the affairs of the offices they seek with credit to themselves and honor to those who support them.

DOES AFTER MERRILL.
Deputy Sheriff James A. Merrill of the state's attorney's office, departed for Illinois, Ariz., last night to bring back Frank McFatrigh, one of the men who escaped from the county jail.

SNOW PLEDGES ACCEPTANCE OF INTEREST RULES

Platform Says He Will
Not Attack New
Law.

Bernard W. Snow, Republican nominee for county treasurer, yesterday issued the platform upon which he proposes to conduct the office if elected on Nov. 5. The essential feature is that Mr. Snow says that he will stand firmly by the law, passed by the last session of the legislature, governing the conduct of the office, and that he will not attack its legality, either in the courts or by subterfuge in the execution of its provisions. Efficiency based upon his own record in the city council as chairman of the finance committee, he presents as his policy in chief.

Text of Statement.

Mr. Snow's statement, covering his platform, follows:
"If elected, I shall conduct the office strictly in accordance with the new law and shall accept as my true compensation the salary allowed by the statute. I will not attack the validity of any part of the law, but will abide by it in its entirety."

"It is notorious that during the past funds, the treasurer's hands and due to the various taxing bodies, have been withheld without just excuse, and it became so scandalous that the legislature was compelled last year to pass an act penalizing the county treasurer for withholding certain tax funds. A staff of employees with the same duties as the county treasurer, which he would not pay over to them."

Not to Withhold Funds.

"If elected, I shall not permit funds of the various taxing bodies to be unduly withheld to their embarrassment and financial loss."

"The expense of conducting this office has increased in recent years out of all proportion to any apparent increase in the volume of work performed, with the largest part of the increase provided for the purpose of hiring 'extra men.' The total appropriations for the four year period, 1913-18, when the town governments within the city of Chicago were consolidated, amounted to \$1,288,830. The total appropriations for the administration, now ending have been \$1,657,550, or an increase of above 25 per cent."

"It will be my purpose to conduct

SERVICE STARS

Pointed To by G. O. P. Congressmen as Proof of Loyalty.

"Seven stars in the service flag of Illinois Republican congressmen answer the question raised by the Illinois Democratic campaign managers as to the loyalty of the Republican members of the Illinois delegation." This is the opening of a statement made yesterday by Frank L. Smith, chairman of the Republican state committee.

"The Republican congressmen from this state have seven sons who volunteered to fight for their flag and country and are either now in France or on the way," continued Col. Smith. "Some of these brave boys already have been cited for bravery in action on the battlefields of France. Let me give you their names:

"Harold S. Williams, son of Congressman Thomas S. Williams.
"Ivan R. King, son of Congressman M. J. King.
"Stephen A. Wilson, son of Congressman William W. Wilson.
"Roderick W. Mason, son of Congressman William E. Mason.
"Earl H. and Herbert V. Junt, sons of Nels Junt."

"Frank Sterling, son of the late Congressman John A. Sterling."

"Would any sane or patriotic citizen accuse the fathers of these boys of being disloyal to their country or to their flag? Furthermore, five Republican congressmen have resigned their seats to fight in France, but not a single Democratic congressman has taken a chance."

the office with the highest possible degree of efficiency, and I will eliminate all wasteful and extravagant expenditures in an honest endeavor to reduce the operating expenses for the benefit of overburdened taxpayers."

Attention to Details.
"If elected, I shall give my time and personal attention to the details of the administration, and shall organize a staff of employees with the same care that I exercise in the conduct of my private business. I shall serve the public myself to the best of my ability, and I will permit no employee to remain in his work, or who shows any discourtesy to citizens doing business with the office."

"Nearly every small property owner sends his wife or daughter to pay the taxes. I shall take special pains to see that the atmosphere of the office is such as to permit women to transact their business without suffering any discourtesy or unnecessary delay."

GIVEN CHANCE TO REDEEM SELF.

Charles Kokoon, minor figure with Tony Salabero in the case of the State Bank of Chicago out of \$40,000, was placed on probation yesterday by Judge Windes on the understanding that he is to enter the army and redeem his name. A waiting order was the fact that the most of the money was recovered. Salabero is at large.

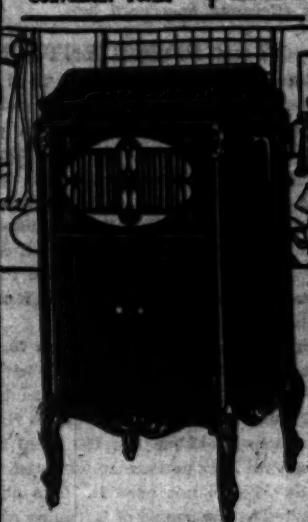
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THE Brunswick Method of Reproduction includes several new ideas which bring the utmost in true tone. Each record, of whatever make, is played according to its exact requirements.

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What would you consumers think of a wheel without spokes?

What would you think of a man who would take any or all of the spokes out of a wheel to make it run better?

Swift & Company's business of getting fresh meat to you is a wheel, of which the packing plant is only the hub. Retail dealers are the rim—and Swift & Company Branch Houses are the spokes.

The hub wouldn't do the wheel much good and you wouldn't have much use for hub or rim if it weren't for the spokes that fit them all together to make a wheel of it.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are placed, after thorough investigation, in centers where they can be successfully operated and do the most good for the most people at the least possible cost.

Each "spoke" is in charge of a man who knows that he is there to keep you supplied at all times with meat, sweet and fresh; and who knows that if he doesn't do it, his competitor will.

How much good would the hub and the rim of the Swift "wheel" do you if the spokes were done away with?



Swift & Company,
U. S. A.



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The sale is now in progress. The seats are going rapidly. Some of the Sections are practically sold out already. If you wish good seats for this Season, you must get them now.

Here is the Scale of Prices

Prices: Boxes (Thirteen Performances)	\$500
Main Floor (Ten Performances)	\$45
(Balcony and Galleries, Ten Performances)	
Balcony (First Nine Rows)	\$27.50
Next Seven Rows	\$25.00
Next Five Rows	\$20
Next Four Rows	\$15
Next Three Rows	\$10
Next Two Rows	\$7.50
Next One Row	\$5.00

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Chicago Opera Association
Cleofonte Campanini, General Director

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The Chicago Tribune

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 FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
 —Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM

For the welfare and prosperity of Chicago and the state of Illinois—
 We urge our readers to vote, on Nov. 5, for:
 1. The convention to revise the constitution of the state.
 2. The \$60,000,000 good roads bond issue.
 3. The traction ordinance, providing an adequate system of rapid transit for Chicago.
 4. The bill putting all banks under state supervision.
 5. The \$5,000,000 bond issue for completion of the Michigan boulevard link.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE

The president's latest note to the German government will not rank with his most notable state papers. Certainly the American people and the associated peoples would have liked a statement if not more peremptory at least less complicated and suggestive of the possibilities of further discussion. We should all have liked an utterance which did not need rewording and careful comparison of statement. That we feel sure would have been good for us and our allies, if not for the Germans.

On the other hand, it is wise for us to keep in mind that the president may be better informed of the internal situation confronted by the German and Austrian governments and is rightly more concerned to avoid playing the hand of reactionaries in central Europe than to administer a moral tonic to us who do not need it. The note is obviously directed at the people of Germany and, while trying to convey our essential conditions, studiously seeks in tone to avoid provocation.

What has caused the greatest concern has been the chance that the president would be drawn into a prolonged controversy, and it is this possibility which we should all have liked to see foreclosed by the present note. Perhaps it has been foreclosed, but the president has considered it his duty, in spite of his confessed conviction that he is not yet dealing with satisfactory representatives of the German will, to transmit the request for an armistice to our associated governments. It is not clear why, if the German assurances of constitutional change are, as he says, unsatisfactory, he is any more bound to put the request for an armistice up to our allies now than he was at the beginning.

In this respect the president gives the impression of having shifted his ground, if not his responsibility, and the impression is unfortunate.

Nevertheless the actual commitments of the note are absolutely satisfactory. On the subject of an armistice the president is careful to repeat that the only armistice to be considered is one "which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renunciation of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible."

This seems to us an admirable statement of the very first essential to any approach to peace either at this or any other time. The German sword must not merely be sheathed, to be drawn at any moment that negotiations reach a point unsatisfactory to Germany, to be furnished over our heads during negotiations, or to be plunged into our breast when we are less ready than now to turn it. The German sword must be delivered. That means surrender, but it is surrender that is demanded by the American people and their allies in this victorious struggle against Prussian domination. We do not say "unconditional surrender," because we are ready to grant conditions. They are the conditions of a peace founded on justice, a stern justice, a justice of restitution, reparation, and renunciation.

But these conditions are not to be interpreted by military Germany or by any compromise arrived at with a Germany able to force her will in any degree upon us.

The strong and essential part of the president's note is, unfortunately for its immediate effect, to be found in its second half. It is well to separate these passages from the foregoing. Only by this method does their force fully appear.

"Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent."

"Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future years have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing."

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpeded; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany."

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany, and to point out once more, in concluding peace, and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany."

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving the essential thing unsaid."

Summarizing the conditions set forth in the course of the note, they are as follows:

First—That no armistice will be considered,

which "does not leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renunciation of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible."

In other words, no armistice will be granted which can by any possibility turn out to be a mere truce and period of recuperation for the German military power. The conditions of the armistice, formulated by the military advisers of the United States and associated powers, must place us in the position to compel the fulfillment of all agreements by the German government. Finally, these conditions must be such as to make it impossible for the German army and navy after a period of recuperation to renew the war.

Second—As to peace negotiations, the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. The people now have no means of commanding acquiescence of the military autocrats. When these conditions are met we will talk peace.

Third—We will deal with the present military masters and monarchial autocrats of Germany only when they have surrendered.

In other words, no armistice that does not place the military situation completely in our hands, and no peace until the German people have thrown out the military caste, except a peace of surrender.

TO MAKE THEM DANCE AT POTSDAM

The grief which might fill Potsdam if Maximilian Harden were gathered to his fathers would be a small emotion. If the kaiser is to be really staggered he ought to be hit by the information that certain conspicuous Democratic congressmen have been re-elected—say, for instance, Dent of Alabama. Dent has been a crone hanger very busy about the Potsdam premises. He has been making the kaiser's life perfectly miserable. We imagine Wilhelm at the breakfast table, reading a newspaper. In a sudden rage he overturns the only decent cup of coffee in central Europe, tears the newspaper to strips, and shrieks "Damn Dent!"

He probably had read that Mr. Dent, as chairman of the house military committee, was obstructing the American draft; that he, by delaying the consideration of the bill, was delaying the full mobilization of American military power; that he was standing as a Gibraltar of parochial ignorance and prejudice against the drafting of any ages under 21. The kaiser wishes them to come on in greater numbers and younger. The more Americans he can meet the better he likes it, and Mr. Dent was doing his best to kill a kaiser sport when he did his best to keep the American man power from being developed. We can imagine the kaiser rage if such a Democrat as Dent were returned to congress to support the president by opposing the president's policies.

Mr. Dent is merely one, conspicuous and typical, of the Democrats whose reflection to congress will make Potsdam rage. The ranking Republican member of the house committee on military affairs is Mr. Kahn of California. Mr. Kahn has rescued the administration bills from Mr. Dent on various occasions. His reflection to the house would give the kaiser joy. It is all beautifully comprehensible. If you want to make them dance in Potsdam and ring the church bells in Berlin elect the Republicans who have stood steadfastly for prosecution of the war to the limit, who have done more than back up the government—what have tried to spur it on, who have demanded unconditional surrender, and who have worked for the fullest and quickest application of American power to the war. It will make Potsdam glad, and it will make Potsdam dance if these men, these disloyals, are chosen in an American election. It will prove that the American government is not reflecting the wishes of the American people.

But it will anger and distress the kaiser if an obstructive Democrats who opposed the administration military measures, who opposed the full use of American power in war, who opposed the president in his demand for a budget system to regulate expenses, who opposed the president in his demand for woman suffrage, who opposed the president for every time a national policy touches one of their parochial corns, who were for the regulation of wheat prices but against the regulation of cotton prices, whose idea is to get everything for a section and give as little as possible to the nation—certainly will enrage the kaiser if these Democratic supporters of the president's policies are re-elected to congress.

TRAINING FOR THE BUSY REGISTRANT

Proper credit is due the Illinois Reserve militia as an organization devoted to unselfish stoking of the home fires. It is serving a double purpose. Its officers and men are serving the state as state soldiers in an emergency without remuneration of any sort. Furthermore they have placed at the disposal of the new 18 to 45 registrants their armor and guns, their valuable time and experience, and their eagerness to impart as much of military knowledge as is possible under the circumstances.

Many men of the new draft are unable in the brief time allowed them to drop business cares for intensive training. The call to arms finds them confronting the necessity of putting their affairs in order. Ordinarily this would be a grievous handicap. While others, with more leisure, are taking intensive training and thus fitting themselves for advancement in the army, they are held back by personal cares.

The Reserve militia, of which there are four regiments in Chicago, offers a solution of the dilemma. The registrant, no matter how busy, can readily find an evening or two each week to devote to training in a reserve unit. It will not interfere with his normal pursuits and he will be able to enter the army with the advantage of much technical information. Enrollment in the reserve does not prevent immediate transfer to the regular army upon call.

EACH ONE KNOWS WHAT HE CAN DO.
 [From the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

This is not a favorable time to fix the mind too minutely upon the share or quota of war cost which belongs to any particular person or community. Each is called upon to do his utmost and nobody desires that he should try to do more than that. For individuals to borrow beyond their means in order to buy bonds does not help the situation because the banks are still carrying the load as long as the subscription is made on borrowed money. Actual saving and the use of the saved funds for the support of the government is the one and only sound means of finance, and no one has done his full share unless he has either increased his production or decreased his consumption in proportion to the growing output required to meet current military expenses. Matter what he can and should do in each case is a matter which he can best determine after giving due regard to his own special position.

A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

W. H. MALLOCK, whose "Limits of Pure Democracy" we have just finished reading, is a man past middle life, as we learn by reference to "Who's Who." Therefore he must be enjoying that intense pleasure remaining to man, M. A. (as Tyndal or Huxley said)—the rambling of common sense down the throats of fools.

THE Kaiser's abdication is delayed by a natural perplexity on his part. What uniform shall he don for the occasion? And when he is all dressed up, where shall he go?

Minister of the Savants' Club.
 At the last meeting of the Savants' Club an otherwise esteemed brother was fined a round of drinks for using the word "animalcule" instead of "animalcula." He acknowledged the error, and bought.

The derivation of the town name "Le Cateau" was considered, and it was decided that it formerly was known as Le Chateau. The Germans knocked the 't' out of it, as they have treated every other chateau.

A brother who cited Funk and Wagnalls in support of the pronunciation "Shelt" was suppressed by the chairman's inquiry, "What are Wagnalls?" At the next meeting of the club the chairman "set your goat" will be discussed.

TO CURIOUS READER: Prominent citizens are interviewed as jurors are selected. The city editor draws the names from a hat. Be of good hope: your name may come out any day.

WE SHOULD HOPE NOT.
 [Verbatim testimony in the Ford-Dodge suit.]
 Q. What, if anything, did he say about cutting the price of the car in two in the middle?
 A. He never made such a statement.

"MY father was one of the Swiss parolarchal families," writes G. A. G., "and I have heard him speak a Swiss language which bears no relation to a modern European language." Well, for that matter, Bohemia used to have a seacoast.

War Bread.
 [From the Mason City Globe-Gazette.]

To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that my wife Minnie Kogel has left my bread and board and that I will not at any time hereafter be responsible for or pay any debts which she may contract.

PUNISHMENT OF "THE GUILTY" in Germany is proceeding apace. One factory is entirely devoted to striking off a commemorative medal.

A REALLY GOOD IDEA.

The idea of having the clock in the city hall to stop the clock at any time night or day and then stop 2000, being sure to make the count an exact second apart. A little practice from now, until next Sunday will bring about the desired result, and by that time one will have overcome any desire to go to sleep long about 11. Why not give a watch and clock party, and have the best man do the counting out loud, all others sitting with their hands folded? A prize could be given to the one keeping awake the longest.

"CONGRESSMAN BROWNE'S speech is informative and full of information on the subject."—Madison Capital Times.

A good description of any congressman's speech.

Sparks from the Pavil.

It occurs to us that: The present Prussian government takes more kindly to stacking the cards than the arms. If the German people will throw out the boundaries, the Prussian will take care of themselves. The Kriemhilde Hellung said to be held by the cream of the German army. When the cream is sufficiently shaken, it can be out like butter.

WONG.

Ah, yes, again the dew.
 Shall I go on the grass;
 But shall I be with you
 When that bright hour shall pass?

To-morrow noon, perchance,
 Shall I be with you;
 But shall I be with you
 And shall I feel your kiss?

Our joys have golden wings,
 And fast they fly away;
 The moment comes
 The shadow of sadness.

LAUREL BLACKBURN.

NEAR ENOUGH.

Sir: From Sen Lewis' statement I gather that he thinks the duties of a senator from Illinois consist in running errands for the president; and since Medill McCormick can't be trusted to run errands right, he is not admitted to the running errands, while he, Lewis, is experienced in running errands, and is moreover nimble and docile and proud of it, and furthermore sits at the feet of the mighty, he, of course, ought to be elected. Do I get him straight?

WE have received from J. S. G. in hospital, a punch or two were free. What it comes to is this: You can't tell nowadays whether the nurse is pretty or not.

And then the Doc Caught It.
 [From the Des Moines Register.]

The reports which we have received today certainly seem to vindicate our judgment in establishing a state wide quarantine—and they do not enable us to permit the quarantine will be lifted "as soon as the situation allows," says Dr. Sumner.

THE DEAR OLD LADY.
 Sir: The reason George Moore gave for not having married reminds me of the old lady who, after listening to a tirade about doctors, said she thought there was a field for both schools of medicine. Let the home doctor treat the infantry and the allopaths the artillery.

IT was said of Prince Max when he came to his portfolio that he was "different." As different, it appears, as dum is from dums.

VARIATION ON A THEME BY TYNDLES.
 There once was an infant of Tyres,
 Who was asked to conserve on his dyres.
 He replied with a grin,
 "We are now using him
 As an added defense against engorgers."

His Chief d'Gavre.

Sir: They say—
 (F. W. peering over shoulder at this juncture, observes approvingly: "That's corking; don't spoil it by adding anything.") I'll take a chance.

THE Kaiser always favored American doctors, and now that he is to have his teeth pulled.

EXACTLY.

HASN'T IT BEEN A WONDERFUL OCTOBER!
 [Naval Hospital Bulletin, Fort Lyon, Col.]
 Commander Frank Comerford has moved to Las Animas, Mrs. McCormick joining him there the early part of the week.

CONSIDER IT MADE.
 Sir: "British Enter Outlook of Valenciennes." Will somebody please make a wheeze about killing and underkilling?

IT followed, as the night the day, that Virgil Racer and Louise Cheek should look and love. And so they were married in Louisville.

So This Is Paris!

[From the Macomb Journal.]
 He states that he has been in Paris. It is a very beautiful quiet old town.

"ACCEPT, Sir, the renewed assurances of high consideration."—Lansing.

Less, sir, the usual discount when a note is renewed.

DON'T BE FRIVOLOUS, ADA.

Sir: Is it the German idea that a Wolf answer turnst out worth?

THE President's reply was one paragraph too short.

IT needed the last line.

"YOU know what I mean."

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.
 Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright, 1918, by Dr. W. A. Evans.]

THE DRIVE FOR HEALTH.

MORE than 50,000 physicians are now in war and this is about one-fourth of the country's supply. The remaining three-fourths are caring for the home population, doing the physical examinations for the draft, and serving in the various capacities for which medical men are called on during wartime. Some of them are overworked and tired under the strain.

Surgeon General Blue calls attention to a duty which the people owe themselves as well as their country. It is that they avoid unnecessary illness, that they correct all those habits and customs which lead to disease.

If the physicians are expected to carry one-third more than their normal allowance of people, the people in turn should do their part by trying to keep one-third harder to keep well. The surgeon general's advice extends beyond the prevention of illness and includes keeping in good physical condition. He calls on the people "to increase their physical capacity to the utmost."

In Columbus, O., last month they had a drive the intent of which was to persuade the people to play more, take more exercise, do more gymnastic work, and all as a part of the war program for the civilian population. For a man to increase his physical capacity to the utmost it is advisable that games which develop the muscles should be indulged in. The settled weather of the autumn lends itself to long walks. The weather is fit for tennis, golf, and all outdoor games.

Many people who exercise enough in warm weather make no plans for winter sports. This winter should be different. In order to hold down the high pneumonia rate which always prevails in January, February, and March our people should plan for systematic outdoor exercise all winter long. The Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes, people whose death rates are low, carry out winter sports as a part of their national program for physical culture.

The circular issued by Surgeon General Blue goes into detail principally on the subject of disease prevention. For instance, those who would avoid high blood pressure are advised to eat little meat, avoid stimulants, tobacco, and overeating, and also to guard against physical strain. Avoidance of heart trouble, whether or not he is to be disabled depends on a good deal upon the care he takes of himself. If he will go to sleep at a regular hour and will be temperate and regular in his work he may live as long as any one.

A few years ago the New York City health department, examining all of its employees, found many with Bright's disease, the great majority of whom, the said, could be cured by regular hours and proper eating.

One by one the circular of information tells how to avoid bodily ills.

ROOSEVELT SAYS: "NO NEGOTIATED PEACE"

CHICAGO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—Col. Roosevelt this evening sent a telegram to the president, in which he embodied his comments on President Wilson's reply to Germany.

The telegram follows in part: "As an American citizen I most earnestly hope that the senate of the United States will take affirmative action against a negotiated peace with Germany and in favor of a peace based on the unconditional surrender of Germany. I also earnestly hope that on behalf of the American people it will declare against the adoption in its entirety of the fourteen principles of the president's address of last January as offering a basis for a peace satisfactory to the United States."

"Let us dictate peace by the hammer and sickle and that about peace to the accompaniment of the clicking of typewriters. The language of the fourteen principles and the subsequent statements explaining or qualifying them is neither straightforward nor plain, but if construed in its probable sense many and possibly most of these fourteen points are thoroughly mischievous, and it made the basis of a peace such peace would represent not the unconditional surrender of Germany but the conditional surrender of the United States."

"Naturally they are entirely satisfactory to Germany and equally satisfactory to every pro-German and pacifist and socialist and anti-American socialist internationalist. The only peace offer which we should consider from Germany at this time is an offer to accept such terms as the allies without our aid have imposed on Bulgaria."

"We should find out what the president means by continually referring to the country as 'the allies' and instead of the ally of the nations with whose troops our own troops are actually brigaded in battle. If he means that we are something less than an ally of France, England, Italy, Belgium, and Serbia, then he means that we are something less than an enemy of Germany and Austria."

"The allies regarding their plans was immediately conveyed to her and she sent it to Germany. The kaiser controlled Russia."

"The treachery of the former emperor was directly responsible for the death of Lord Kitchener." Mr. Mapp said. As soon as the kaiser learned to Potsdam that all information in regard to the military plans of the allies received by Russia was conveyed to the German government.

"The kaiser was the great force in Russia," Mr. Mapp said. Information that Russia received from the allies regarding their plans was immediately conveyed to her and she sent it to Germany. The kaiser controlled Russia.

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TRACTION VALUE LOW COMPARED WITH COST TODAY

President Busby Points
Out Bargain New Or-
dinance Provides.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

When Illinois gets a new constitution, municipal ownership of surface and elevated lines will become possible. It will not be possible until then. What will the people have to pay for these properties, once they have the right to buy them?

The valuation of the united surface and elevated lines—the price the people will have to pay—is fixed in the new ordinance, to be voted on Nov. 5. Some opponents of the ordinance—those who go further than simply yelling, "Graft," "Traction Grab!" and "Win the War!"—claim that the valuations as fixed are too high, that the people are asked to pay for a lot of water.

"The valuation of the surface lines," said President Busby yesterday, "was fixed in the traction ordinance of 1907 at \$65,000,000. That valuation was approved by vote of the people. Since then we have invested in the improvement and extension of the property the further sum of \$95,000,000. Every cent of that money has been spent with the approval and under the supervision of the board of supervising engineers."

Board's Men Inspect.
"The board has had its own men out every day watching the work of construction. It has had its own accountants in our offices every day checking up the prices paid for all material. So that today the capital account of the surface lines—the amount the people would have to pay for them—is \$154,000,000."

"I am frank to say that if the people were able to make the purchase today at that figure it would be the best bargain in the United States. They would be getting what is actually worth, at current prices, at least \$225,000,000."

"In the first place, in addition to the \$154,000,000 of new money invested in extensions and improvements—every cent of which has been checked and approved by the city—we have spent in the same way \$15,000,000 out of our gross receipts in further betterments and improvements and that sum has not been added to the capital account. In other words, the price the people are called on to pay does not include that \$169,000,000."

Expend from Gross Profits.
"Every month the 1907 ordinance caused us to take out 8 per cent of our gross receipts and spend it in improving or extending the service. We have now in bank, in addition to the \$15,000,000 already spent, \$3,500,000 which will be added to the value of the property without adding anything to the price which the city will pay when it comes to buy the traction lines."

"So, in addition to the \$154,000,000 of new money allowed by the city, we have actually spent \$169,000,000 and have \$3,500,000 more to spend, none of which has been or will be added to the capital account. Including these sums we might fairly say that the present value of the properties is \$162,500,000. And it would cost more than \$225,000,000 to reconstruct the surface lines at present prices. For instance:

"We have invested some \$12,000,000 in copper, mostly in our transmission lines. That copper was bought at 11 and 12 cents a pound. It is charged in our capital account at those prices. It is worth at present prices from 30 to 33 cents a pound.

Material Prices Soar.
"Steel rails, the modern grooved rail, are charged in our capital account at \$33 a ton. That is what the city

SLICKER?

"Yellow Kid" Well Says Story
of Bunking Banker Is All a
Framed Up Yarn.



"Yellow Kid" Well

is asked to pay for them or would be asked to pay if it now had the power to buy. They are now worth \$74 a ton. "Street cars appear in the capital account at \$6,000 each. Today they cost \$13,500 each."

"Half of the \$150,000,000 appearing in our capital account was paid out for wages. During our period of active construction the average wage was \$1.75 a day and at that rate it is charged against the day when the city takes over the property. If the city was doing the same work today it would be obliged to pay from \$4 to \$5. And nobody now alive will live long enough to see a return to anything like the old wage scale."

"So I say the present valuation of the surface lines represents a clear profit of at least \$75,000,000 as compared with what it would cost to reproduce now or for years to come."

Elevated Show Increase.
"Turn to the valuation of the elevated lines. That valuation was fixed by the city's own engineers in the early part of 1916. In determining the value of the companies' property they took figures representing the average prices of each item for the ten years preceding January, 1916. Therefore copper, structural steel, steel rails, equipment, and wages all went into the valuation at prices which are 50 per cent less than those prevailing today."

"For instance, motor sets, which went into the valuation at \$1,400, now cost \$1,300. Rolled steel car wheels, charged at \$16, now cost \$24."

"Since the war we have sold old worn-out rails of obsolete type, which originally cost \$22 a ton, for \$43 a ton, when they had nothing but a junk value."

"The valuation of the elevated roads in the new ordinance is \$70,000,000. It would cost at least \$100,000,000 to build and equip them now or for years to come."

Alcock Puts Foot Down on
Army Dodging by Police
Members of the police department of draft age will no longer be able to claim deferred classification by means of police department affidavits showing their length of service. Acting Chief Alcock yesterday put a stop to the issuance of these affidavits. He said he had been advised that some policemen of draft age had made an unfair use of the affidavits.

BUNGLER LOSES BANKER VICTIM OF 'YELLOW KID'

State Prosecutor Asserts
Witness Was Let to
Get Away.

Trouble—serious trouble—is looming up for some one in connection with the latest exploit of Joseph "Yellow Kid" Well and his gang of confidence men, who are said to have "framed" Banker Stephen C. Langworthy of Buffalo, Wyo., to the tune of \$12,000.

This was the warning of the state's attorney's office last night after Assistant State's Attorney Charles C. Case had checked up the police work on the case.

Some one in the police department bungled—intentionally or otherwise—and the banker has gone back home and will refuse to appear in court in the case, it is said. It was learned that the specialists in State's Attorney Hoynes' office who handle "con" game cases were not notified of the confidence game operations until the banker was safely out of the city.

Buckminster Bobs Up.

Incidentally it was disclosed that Fred Buckminster, who has been over due at the Joliet penitentiary for some seven months because the police have been unable to find him, also is reported to be involved in the confidence game with the "Yellow Kid" and "Jimmy" Head, whose photographs were identified by Mr. Langworthy before his hurried departure for the west. Typists told of the frequent appearance at the fake brokerage office in Jackson boulevard of a man with protruding teeth, who also answered the description of Buckminster in other details.

"The same mysterious police immunity that has given Buckminster the freedom of Chicago streets for seven months since the Supreme court upheld his conviction, appears now to have been extended to cover the 'Yellow Kid' and his other friends," a member of the state's attorney staff said. "Wasn't Any Banker?"

Well made an entry in court yesterday and declared that there was no confidence game, operators, or victim, and with a hurt expression told of police persecution.

Well says that the whole story is a myth—there wasn't any banker, there wasn't any mining stock, and the \$12,000 was merely a fragment of imagination. Mr. Well made these deductions while waiting in Judge Kavanaugh's court with his attorney, Everett Jennings, who brought Mr. Well at once into court, he said, when it had been hinted that the police were looking for the "Yellow Kid."

Mr. Well looked, as usual, well fed and a model of sartorial nicety, but he told reporters that he was laboring under a terrific mental strain due to the infernal persecution of the police.

SHOW WORKERS BENEFITS FROM RAPID TRANSIT

Army of Employed
Given Facts Favoring
Car Ordinance.

A campaign was started among the great army of the employed yesterday to obtain their support for the traction ordinance, which is to be passed on by the voters at the Nov. 5 election.

Employers of large numbers of persons were unanimous in their declarations that the carrying out of the ordinance provisions will be of mutual benefit to employer and employee. The time saving features of the new plan was dwelt on by these men, who said the ordinance should have the support of every voter who wanted to do something to drive straphanging and poor transportation service out of Chicago.

Suggestions to Employers.

John V. Farwell of John V. Farwell & Co. issued a bulletin to the company's employees. Mr. Farwell said:

"It has been a rule of this company never to make any suggestions to its employees on political matters. We believe, however, we are warranted in commending to our employees reasons which we think are valid, and on account of which we believe they and their wives will be very glad to support the new traction ordinance. These are: "The ordinance provides for the construction of a much needed subway system, and vast improvement of elevated and surface lines. It means rapid transit, saving time between home and work. Only 20 per cent of the car riders now have rapid transit. There will be five rapid transit cars for every two we have now. There will be more convenience and comfort, and greater consideration for the health of passengers."

Give Service at Cost.

"There will be much less congestion, and the ordinance provides for service at cost, and with the economies of unified operation there is greater assurance that the fares will be lower than under the present private operation of the systems. The ordinance means a greater Chicago, because it will open up new territory and living conditions can be bettered."

"There is not a person in the city who will not be benefited by the ordinance," said Clifford Arrick of the Chicago Telephone company. "The carrying out of the ordinance means a lot to the persons who have to make daily trips between widely separated sections of the city. To be able to use a combined surface and elevated service will mean a later start from home and an earlier return home when the day's work is over."

Present Facilities Inadequate.

"Those who are employed in the telephone exchanges, office buildings, mail order houses, packing plants, mercantile establishments, and industrial plants know by sad experience in stormy weather the present transportation facilities are entirely inadequate and are getting worse. The new ordinance makes loop congestion practically impossible, as with subways and elevated lines protected from

storm delays, traffic will move undisturbed and passengers will enter and leave cars at protected stations."

"Under present conditions you have to pay two fares for a combination ride on an elevated and surface line. If fares are increased, due to war conditions, the cost for this ride will be far in excess of what it can be done for under the new ordinance."

Worker Gets Benefit.

E. J. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel company, said the ordinance ought to have the support of all voters.

"It is a good ordinance," said Mr. Buffington. "It will operate for the interests of the workers. They need rapid transit and better conditions more than any one else."

"Every voter who wants to do something for the city ought to support the ordinance," said John R. Thompson, head of the John R. Thompson company. "There is nothing the city needs more than rapid transit. The voters should pay no attention to the misstatements made about this ordinance. It is for the best interests of the city."

"I am for the traction ordinance because it will be of inestimable value to my employees as well as to myself," said William Wrigley Jr., head

of the William Wrigley company. "We have about 2,000 employees and I know that most of them ride in and from work hanging on straps. With the improvements offered I don't see how any one who reads the ordinance can vote against it."

Will "Nail Some Lies."

The citizens' committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday prepared a booklet to nail some of the lies spread about the ordinance by the persons who are opposing it for political and selfish reasons. It is planned to have this in the hands of every voter.

Editors of foreign language newspapers will be guests of the committee tonight at the Union League club to hear Ald. H. D. Capitain and Walter L. Fisher discuss the ordinance.

A special committee of the Illinois Manufacturers' association yesterday sent out a "plenty of seats and rapid transit" bulletin to members of the association asking employers and employees to support the ordinance.

Bandit's Wife Sentenced.

Evelyn Francis, alias "Karpis' wife," was sentenced to from one to ten years in the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Brennan. She was convicted of assisting the lockers at the Hamilton club of dis-

The Spirit of AMERICA

is expressed in part through
her commercial life.

Chickering & Sons

for nearly a century have stimulated the art life of America. With them the spirit of commercialism has always been subordinated to the desire of perfecting an American art product of the first quality.

The Chickering Ampico Reproducing Grand Piano

is a witness to this desire; it marks a musical milestone, making it possible for the art of the great pianists to become the property of all, and preserving priceless musical records for posterity. We are pleased to demonstrate it on request.

BISSELL-WEISERT PIANO COMPANY

The Fine Arts Building
412 South Michigan Ave.



"TREAT 'EM ROUGH"

Watch 'em Cheer as the YANKEE TANKS Go By

A shout. The Tanks are coming! Big lumbering, clanking, grinding beasts of steel. Steam shovels crossed to tug boats. Sloughing around. Diving into shell holes. Huge mechanical mud-turtle oblivious to the rain of bullets on her nose, her flanks, wallowing up to straddle a German trench and rake it right and left with machine guns of her own. Turning this way and that to pulverize point blank with her rapid-firers the deadly pillboxes of the boches. No wonder the Dough-boys cheer!

Don't you want to drive a tank? Don't you want to cut down that casualty list? Don't you want to circumvent the Hun and help the boys go forward? It's nerve work and not for the milk-fed. The YANKEE TANKS are the metal that men are made of. Uncle Sam wants more of them in the Tank Corps, U. S. A.—the "Give 'Em Hell Boys" whose battle cry is "TREAT 'EM ROUGH."

VOLUNTEER FOR TANK SERVICE TODAY

Go up to the Recruiting Offices, Tank Corps, second floor Consumers Building (with Military Training Camps Association), and tell Lieut. Pillinger that you are a real, genuine, unadulterated, made in America, sifted grit. Give him your hand on it and he will show you the quickest road to Berlin.

This space contributed to the winning of the war by The House of Kuppenheimer, Chicago.

The Carlton \$7.00

In dark tan and
black calf. Ask
for No. 724.



A special concentrated effort to develop for you easily recognized extra value in a shoe retailing at \$7.00, has produced The Carlton. Despite general advanced prices this shoe equals values of a year ago and is easily \$2.00 better than current offerings at \$7.

Other shoes at \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8 to \$12

Main Floor

Henry C. Lytton & Sons

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CUTLER FOUNDATION Better wear SHOES for Children

Watch
for the
Cutler
Oval
Every
Day



ILLUSTRATED here is our No. 825—a proper "First Step" shoe for the little toddler. Its style is perfectly adapted to the need of such a shoe—soft patent leather vamp, white glaze kid top. Sizes 6 to 8. As a member of the Cutler foundation line of shoes for children of all ages, it has a claim to the consideration of parents who would buy both economically and rightly. **\$2.55**

Try Cutler Polishing
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Mail Orders Delivered
Free to Any Part U. S.

The Cutler Shoe Co.

PALMER HOUSE - 123 STATE ST. SOUTH

Chicago's "Greatest-Oldest" Shoe Store
Established 1882

Now is the time—

to think about having your shoes repaired—so that thin, leaky soles will not result in wet feet—and the trouble that wet feet can cause. Bring them to this splendidly equipped repair shop—you'll get them in the least time for the least money.

Any O-G Bootery will accept
shoes for repair in this shop.

O-G Shoe Repair Shop

115 So. Dearborn St.
Bank Floor—Near Monroe
Call Harrison 9400

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Constipation is the arch-enemy of health. Conquer this enemy and you rout a whole army of physical foes, including indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, sleeplessness and nervous dyspepsia. Beecham's Pills have been a world-favorite laxative for over sixty years. They go straight to the cause of many ills and remove it. They act promptly, pleasantly and surely. Contain no habit-forming drug. These time-tested pills strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and

Relieve

Constipation

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box. Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Flower Bulbs for Fall and Winter

DAVIDSON TELLS—Just now is the best time to order your flower bulbs. The selection is at its best. The prices are low. The bulbs are fresh. The delivery is prompt. The results are sure. The pleasure is great. The satisfaction is complete. The happiness is lasting. The joy is eternal. The love is true. The faith is firm. The hope is bright. The future is bright. The world is bright. The life is bright. The death is bright. The resurrection is bright. The glory is bright. The kingdom is bright. The heaven is bright. The hell is bright. The earth is bright. The air is bright. The water is bright. The fire is bright. The sun is bright. The moon is bright. The stars are bright. The universe is bright. The whole world is bright. The whole life is bright. The whole death is bright. The whole resurrection is bright. The whole glory is bright. The whole kingdom is bright. The whole heaven is bright. The whole hell is bright. The whole earth is bright. The whole air is bright. 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FASHIONS
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special correspondence.]—What with intensive painting, chemise frocks draped to look like a bag, queer hitching up of skirts, and what not, it is hard nowadays to find just a dress.

Here in this charming pale blue tulle, however, embroidered in silver and colored in white net, we find the rare exhibit. A charming evening frock for the younger woman—simple of line, exquisite of coloring—and one which the most tireless war worker may recognize with her conscience.

What a difference between the evening frocks of this season and those of a few years ago! Instead of the full trains, there are now flat panels, sometimes divided in two. The line in the front often falls straight from neck to hem of skirt. The whole effect is one of extreme stateliness—particularly in the gown of black velvet.

Many of these new black evening gowns straight from overseas are combined with black net, which is often embroidered in gold.

Photography as
Real Art Is Shown
at Camera Club

BY ELEANOR JEWETT.

There is at present at the Chicago Camera club an exhibit of pictorial photography by William A. Guyton Jr. The pictures reveal again what was revealed in the exhibition of the club last spring at the Art Institute, that photography is now no more a mere technical process, but an art. A magic use of shades and an uncertain delicacy of outline unfold these prints with a charm that seems scarcely human.

From a river bank, coated deep with snow, there leans a gaunt tree, its limbs reflected in wavy shadows upon the smooth mirror of lead water below. Beyond, spring has come and a garden runs riot with early bloom. Against a cloudy, misty sky a gnarled tree with alien cut leaves stands erect—a bit of Japan that has escaped its island embrace. In the morning tugs plow their smoky way up the city river. Behind them tower the still smoldering crescents of factories dedicated to commerce.

Most beautiful of all is the print of the water lilies. Two white blossom cups raise their golden hearts to the sun from the smooth, green pads that lie so quietly upon the deep, dark flow of water underneath. There are other pictures, too, that should be mentioned—"Evening at Lily Dale," "Agitation," "Solitude," "A Wooded Hillside," and "The Fountain."

At the Fine Arts building in room 925 there is now an interesting collection of posters gathered in preparation of the campaign for better speech for America. Many of the posters are the work of children, for the schools are enthused about this movement. Some of the best of the pictures are by Chicago artists. Among these Miss Purviance has two that are extremely clever. In one the poor world is tied up with slings and balanced precariously on the shoulders of man, who strides forward under the guise of a shy old white crane. "Beat it, kid!" to the scholarly youth who steps out to halt the march of so much poor grammar.

Another jolly scene is the downfall of Humpty Dumpty, labeled "slang" in large letters, who has come a cropper from his high wall, and such a hard one that any sensible person could tell at once that "all the king's horses, and all the king's men, can never put Humpty Dumpty back again." If the campaign bears out the promises of its forerunners the doom of our favorite expressions is near.

ASK ME! ASK ME!

ANXIOUS KITTY. You indeed, Miss March is still in pictures. She is with the Goldwyn Pictures corporation, 14 West Forty-second street, New York. Constantine Samaras is with Select, 725 Seventh avenue, New York. Is this news enough for you? I hurried as fast as I could.

SAILOR. "The Red Triangle" is the name of the T. M. C. A. movie being filmed which will show the careers of soldiers and sailors. The Delta Polytechnic company is producing the picture under the direction of the T. M. C. A. I'll be glad to hear from you at any time.

Women in
Wartime

BY LUCY CALHOUN.

The greatest reduction and reconstruction period in the history of the world is the one to follow this war. Hundreds of women will be wanted to aid in the work of caring for and teaching crippled soldiers and sailors to take up the duties of civilian life again. That and sympathy without sentimentality, well balanced minds, and infinite patience are qualities necessary in those who would undertake this work.

Already many well known institutions have established courses of training. New courses begin every six weeks at the Chicago Kindergarten Institute. The Woman's committee of the Council of National Defense considers the work so important that it has just made an appropriation of \$1,500 from its funds to purchase materials for the Henry B. Fawcett School of Occupations.

Representatives of the latter school, from the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute and from the three psychopathic nursing courses listed by the Woman's committee, will speak on the subject of reconstruction work at the meeting to be held in the Auditorium of the State Council of Defense at 129 West Adams street next Tuesday at 3 p. m. Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, chairman of the woman's committee, Cook county auxiliary, will preside. Exemption district organizations are invited.

Blue Bird Cottage Plans.

Blue Bird cottage, high in the mountains near Boulder, Colo., will be opened this winter if there are enough young women in need of a two weeks' rest after too strenuous war work. The cottage is maintained as a sort of rest cure for self-supporting young women, by the Holiday House association, which will pay the transportation to Blue Bird cottage in cases of necessity. Mrs. John B. Sherwood is president of the association and among the trustees are Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Miss Mary Bartelme, William F. Tuttle, and Lorado Taft.

Boys, 15 to 17 years old (sons or brothers of soldiers and sailors) who want work are asked to communicate with Mrs. Frederick D. Counties, head of the Chicago naval auxiliary of the Red Cross, 1902 Stevens building.

Banner for Salvage Drive Winner.

Keen rivalry will mark the Red Cross salvage drive for used typewriter spools and ribbon boxes, since a Red Cross banner will be awarded the captain who turns in the largest number to the bureau of conservation, 179 North State street. The boxes will be marked with salvage stickers and reclaimed by the dealers, thus netting a substantial sum for the work of the home service department among the dependent families of Chicago soldiers and sailors. Tuesday will be official salvage day and captains will deposit their collections between 12 and 3 o'clock at the bureau, which will be the receiving center. The drive will continue throughout the winter.

Educational matters in connection with the food administration program were discussed yesterday by Dean Olin Temple of Washington, who was here in conference with Miss Jennie Shaw, director of home economics in the public schools; William B. Owen of the Chicago Normal school, and Miss Elizabeth Allen, conservation chairman for Chicago.

There will be a meeting today at 1:30 p. m. at the Hotel La Salle, where instructions will be given to the speakers who are to be in the united war workers' campaign.

Edna Purviance Quits Chaplin.

Charles Chaplin's leading lady, Edna Purviance, has deserted him and gone out scouting for pastures new. Now who's to play opposite him? It is to wonder.

This Bird Has a
Name All His
Own—What Is It?

Each day I describe a picture actor or actress. You guess who they are. To the one who sends in the best list of solutions I give something else. (Guess what!)



The Clew

By Mae Thies.

1. Born in New York in 1890.
 2. Educated in New York university.
 3. Has acted, written plays, followed a profession that compelled him to use a measuring line and knock on rocks with a hammer and also one where he threw over one leg over four legs and chased a thousand legs.
 4. Once got a medal for putting a gentleman to sleep.
 5. Is as tall as a grave is supposed to be deep.
 6. Weighs the first numeral, what the man did when his wife put a pumpkin on the table and the way the gentleman feels today who didn't buy a Liberty bond.
 7. Has the color of hair supposed to adorn those of fickle tendencies.
 8. Is guaranteed by his press agent to be an "all round athlete."
- See sketch for clew.

Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.
Milk Best of Foods.

In a considerable collection of clippings on milk is an article written last May by an authority on the subject on "Why We Should Use More Milk," which says: "There is no substitute for this growth and vitality producer." Another is on "The Milk Route to Health." An editorial from the Country Gentleman is on "One-Fifth Our Food." It says:

"It is a pretty safe assumption that few people have taken the time or the trouble to know much about the relative importance of various foods in their diet. Consequently the statement that about 18 per cent of the average man's ration is made up of milk, butter, and other dairy products impresses most people as an exaggeration until they have done a little figuring." In the October number of the American Food Journal there is an article by Prof. Oscar Ert of Ohio State university on "The Necessity of Dairying During the War." The first paragraph reads:

"There is undoubtedly no food so essential to the development of mankind as milk. First, it is the only food which man can take from infancy and produce growth to maturity. Second, milk taken in liberal quantities is the greatest disease resisting food found in the entire category of foods. Without the complete and perfect nutrition furnished by milk and its products soldiers would be greatly hampered in carrying on warfare. The old adage that diseases are as essential as bullets in time of war may be applied to the use of dairy products, for it seems they are almost as essential as munitions, and in time of peace they are absolutely necessary to maintain a high standard in the raising of civilization."

The people of attainment who have worked on our national diseases for the last year have ever and always emphasized the need of the pint of milk per person per day for the adult and the quart for the child. Calories do not count in the milk question. But that unknown something called fat soluble A is the great fact that bolsters up to the highest point the whole history of the race on this milk question.

Help Your Health Board
Conquer
Spanish Influenza by
Disinfecting Your Home

Prevent the spread of disease in your home, as all big hospitals do. Disinfect daily during the epidemic times with Lysol solution. For no germ, no matter how great its strength, can live for an instant, in its presence. Boards of Health and physicians everywhere recommend its use.

Lysol
Disinfectant

A 50c bottle makes 5 gallons of powerful disinfectant, a 25c bottle makes 2 gallons.

Use the solution in garbage cans, toilets, sinks, drains and in dark, sunless corners.

If there is influenza in your family, prevent it from spreading by disinfecting with Lysol everything that comes in contact with the patient.

Remember there is but one true Lysol—the product made, bottled, signed and sealed by Lehn & Fink. Reject substitutes.

To Disinfect Buildings, Factories and
Large Offices

Lysol F. & F. (Fum & Factory) is unrefined Lysol Disinfectant, and contains all its power. It is used to disinfect big buildings, institutions and factories. Sold in 5 gallon cans and 50 gallon barrels.

Pledge to
Buy
W. S. S.
Regularity

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND.
Lehn & Fink

Bright Sayings of the Children

Edna was a pampered only child. Aunt Jane was the mother of four children, and one day Irene, the youngest, came over to play with Edna. Edna kept teasing for more candy, which her mother somehow refused to give her.

"You always does give me the finger I asks for," she coaxingly reproached. "You doesn't always have you own way," apologetically explained mother.

"Irene's mother doesn't give her little girls everything they ask for." "Oh, that's a very different thing," loudly sung Edna. "It tends to reason she's not 'spected to when she's four mothers and you is just only one mother."

Henry's grandmother made him a pair of new trousers. They were just a little too large for him, but his mother thought he could wear them anyway, as he was growing fast. Several days afterward some one asked him

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in shirt sleeves for each child's saying printed. The story told must never have been printed in any newspaper or paper. It is not possible to substantiate or unavailably contributions. Please write on one side of the paper. Address bright sayings to Aunt Jane, "Tribune," Chicago.

how he liked his trousers by that time. He said, "O, they are all right since I got acquainted with them." L. D.

Several boys were holding a conference on the street corner. One boy kept correcting another's mistakes in English until the offender suddenly squared himself before his critic and declared, "Gee whal what is vacation for if a feller has to talk proper all the time!" G. V. J.

One day at school when Jack was asked why he did not know his lesson he replied, "I am sick in my thinkin." M. W. S.

Her Charming Voice
Made Her His Choice

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

Wedding bells rang merrily the other day for one nice bride who was neither excessively young nor remarkably beautiful. But just to prove there are other luses in Cupid's game which may send the church bells peeling merrily: The bridegroom told the story. And he's rich and handsome and nice. Three in one, so to speak.

"I talked to her every day for three months before I got a look at her," he fessed up. "She was done up in a cage behind a high partition. But that didn't keep her from being dangerous. I realized that after she had been answering my hello for a couple of weeks."

"That's a voice for the tired business man to have greet him in the home doorway," I said. "And I'm the tired business man."

Her charming voice had lifted her from the telephone cage back of the partition into the kind of home one reads about and wonders if there be such things.



Five million tiny open "mouths" in your skin! Two thousand seven hundred to every square inch on the palm of your hand!

Keep them clean



The New York City Department of Health gives this warning in its bulletin on how to avoid contracting influenza: "Don't eat without first washing your hands."

The United States Public Health Service says: "The disease is spread by the breath and secretions of the body, especially of the nose and throat. For this reason the hands should be washed frequently."

If you could see your hands under a strong magnifying glass you would understand why keeping them clean is so important to the health.

Your skin is covered with tiny, wide-open "mouths"—five million of them. Two thousand seven hundred to every square inch of your palm. They suck up dirt, dust, impurities—as eagerly as a sponge takes up water.

There are three times when washing your hands is of the utmost importance.

Before eating

After the day's work

Whenever you come in from the street

Wash carefully—hasty washing is not enough.

When you wash with Lifebuoy, its big cleansing lather carries its wonderful antiseptic right into every "mouth" of the skin. Lifebuoy leaves the skin more than clean—it is antiseptically clean—what doctors call "aseptic."

One whiff of Lifebuoy and you realize why this soap means health to the skin. Its odor is found in no other soap. It is not a perfume—not the odor of a medicine—but a pure, hygienic odor that tells you instantly why Lifebuoy cleanses so thoroughly—why it purifies and protects your skin.

The DIET
During
and After
INFLUENZA
Horlick's Malted Milk

The Old Reliable Very Nutritious, Digestible

Round Package

The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared. Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials.

Used successfully over a century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

Specify Horlick's Malted Milk

Others Are Imitations

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SOCIETY and
EntertainmentsOpera Club Opens
Season Halloween.

"Flu" Permitting

Providing the influenza ban is lifted by next Thursday a large part of society will dine and dance on Halloween at the Opera club, which will be opened for the season that night. The club would have been decorated so they take on the aspect of a country club rather than a city club next door to the Blackstone. One room is decorated as a lounge and the other is a terrace with tables scattered about and attractive lanterns shining through the trees.

On opening night there will be appropriate Halloween decorations, including jack-o'-lanterns and all sorts of grotesque and spooky goblins and phantoms.

The club will be open to members and their guests. The Red Cross and other charities will be the guests of many parties for the blue-jeans and soldiers.

Miss Courtney Lettis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Lettis, who recently moved to Washington, is ill with influenza.

The playhouse that was in the Fine Arts building last winter is to have a new building this year which Benjamin Franklin, the architect, is planning to build. The location is not yet decided upon, but in the meantime the players are using the garage that was in the rear of Marshall & Fox's office at Michigan and Huron street before the place was torn down to make way for the widened boulevard. Now the little garage is right on the boulevard and makes an ideal place in which to meet and rehearse. Mr. and Mrs. White Cook will continue to act as producers of the productions, the first of which will be the three act play "Pagan" by Owen Tait Jr., which will be given on Nov. 22 and 23 in Central hall.

The first meeting of the season of the Opera club will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Winton R. Martin, 131 West Walton place. Their daughter, Elizabeth Martin, is secretary of the club.

Miss Curtis Spencer of New York, assistant chairman of the Food for Russia fund, who was coming to Chicago about Nov. 1, has postponed her visit on account of the influenza epidemic. Consequently all of the affairs that were planned for her have had to be postponed indefinitely. Mrs. Winton J. Chalmers was arranging a luncheon to be given at the Blackstone on Nov. 4, the advisory board of the fund was planning to give a luncheon at the South Shore Country club on Nov. 6, and there were many dinners and luncheons being arranged which had to be canceled.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Marshall of Northampton place, and their daughter, Mrs. Chauncey B. Blair of Lake Forest, who went to New York to attend the marriage of Miss Louise Marshall to the Lord Mallet on last Monday afternoon this morning, will be in Chicago on Oct. 18 of their daughter, Miss Helen Wilson, to Walter L. Schuster of St. Louis. The wedding took place in Shanghai, China, where Mr. Schuster has been for two years. His bride left the states Sept. 21 and arrived in Shanghai on her wedding day. Both are graduates of the University of Illinois.

Mr. William M. Derby is ill with influenza at his home, 4857 Kimbark street.

Mr. Chauncey Klop of 1500 Lake Forest drive has returned from her summer place at Camden, Me. Mr. John R. Gott of 44 Bellevue drive is entertaining twelve guests at dinner this evening at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGinn have moved their residence in Lake Forest and have opened their house at 120 West Madison street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale Holden and Mrs.

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Miss Anne Kennedy

The engagement of Miss Anne Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Kennedy of 4155 Kimbark avenue, to Lieut. Thomas T. Gentile, son of Dr. H. W. Gentile of 1111 Kenwood avenue, was announced recently. Lieut. Gentile, who is now stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., returned from France a few months ago. He spent about a year overseas driving a French ammunition truck.

Eleanor Holden, who spent the summer in Lake Forest, has opened their residence at 1314 Ash street.

Mrs. Henry M. Wilmarth has closed her residence in Lake Geneva and is at the Congress hotel for the winter.

Mrs. Burrage Butler has returned from a six weeks' visit in the east and Mr. Butler has returned from a short vacation at French Lick, Sping.

Miss Mary Clarke of Highland Park has gone to West Point to visit her sister, Mrs. Stewart, who was formerly Dorothy Clarke. From West Point Miss Clarke will go to Long Island, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Charles Nathan Dow of Jamestown, N. Y., is visiting Miss Mary Pomeroy Green of 1149 North La Salle street.

A cablegram received yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wilson of 7229 Euclid avenue announced the marriage on Oct. 18 of their daughter, Miss Helen Wilson, to Walter L. Schuster of St. Louis. The wedding took place in Shanghai, China, where Mr. Schuster has been for two years. His bride left the states Sept. 21 and arrived in Shanghai on her wedding day. Both are graduates of the University of Illinois.

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FAKES

Art Institute's Name Being Used in Fraud on Soldiers' Kin.

The Art Institute has been troubled lately over reports that unscrupulous men or women are trading on its name, representing that they are coming to the institute to make enlargements of photographs of men in service, for which they collect a partial payment of \$5 in advance. The victims are not only complaining of the loss of the \$5 but of the loss of what frequently happens to be the only photograph of a son in uniform.

The Art Institute is anxious to have the public informed that all such soliciting is out of its realm.

Chicago Universities to Entertain Educators

Northwestern university has completed arrangements for the entertainment of the British educational commission on Monday, Nov. 11. The members of the commission will arrive in Chicago Nov. 7, coming here from Ann Arbor, Mich. On the following day it will be entertained by the University of Chicago.

The commission is composed of Dr. Arthur E. Shipley, vice chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Sir Henry Miles, vice chancellor of Oxford university; the Rev. Edward M. Walker, fellow and librarian, Queen's college, Oxford; Sir Henry Jones, professor of philosophy, Glasgow university; Dr. John Joly, professor of mineralogy, Trinity college, Dublin; Miss Rose Sidgwick, lecturer on ancient history, University of Birmingham; and Miss Caroline Spurgeon, professor of English literature, Bedford college, University of London.

Manufacturers of Illinois and Wisconsin, who met at the Hotel La Salle yesterday, were told that a national campaign of education is to be launched to further plans for conserving coal and that a pledge card system is to be instituted. Harold Almer, director of fuel conservation for Illinois, said enormous amounts of coal have been saved. K. Illinois coal has been treated for by-products. W. Chamberlain Robinson of Washington, director of the bureau of oil conservation, said plans for the pledge cards had not been entirely worked out.

To Increase Coal Saving.

Among the few novelties of American make in preparation for the Chicago Orchestra's interrupted season is a symphony by David Stanley Smith, a teacher in Yale, already represented in the repertoire by a symphony and an overture, "Prince Hal." F. D.

Fire Prevention Day.

Mayor Thompson yesterday issued a proclamation setting Nov. 8 as fire prevention day. The proclamation asked that for the five days after this date all organizations assist in lessening fire hazards. The campaign is to include a general cleaning up of waste places and piles of rubbish apt to start fires.

Xmas Mail for Boys in Siberia.

Christmas packages for soldiers with the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia must be in the mail today or they will not go. Packages for Siberia may weigh up to seven pounds. For the men in France the limit is three pounds. Packages for Siberia will be received on the second floor of the postoffice building.

Tag Day at Midway.

Tag will be the game played at the University of Chicago next Monday for the benefit fund of the Fatherless Children of France. Sixty co-eds will make the drive upon all pocketbooks.

ABOUT MUSIC

Freed by the flu from most of her touring obligations with Mr. Campanini, Gail-Curtis yesterday went through Chicago on her way to Boston, where tomorrow afternoon she will appear for the first time when that community was in the grasp of the pest. Others of her last recitals also may be made up before the start of the Chicago Opera's season in the Auditorium, Nov. 11, with her in "La Traviata."

As to Mr. Campanini's tour, chances for resumption are remote, unless some of the cities, when released from quarantine, are visited in the first week of next month—a period which had been marked off for rehearsing the Auditorium repertoire. In the item of prospective receipts it is doubtful, the Chicago Opera is, doubtless, the heaviest loser of all the theatrical ventures made this in the interests of public health.

Uncertain as to duration of the embargo, F. Wight Neumann calls off the recital by Paul Althouse billed for next Thursday night in Kimball hall.

Mr. Montoux this afternoon will take Boston's orchestra through "The Pearl" by Dukas, whose top-notch frolic, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," is a veteran of the Chicago Symphony's repertoire. So far as is known, "The Pearl" has not yet been played in the United States. Dukas composed it at the suggestion of Diaghileff when the latter's Ballet Russe was at the peak of Paris popularity. Diaghileff turned it down as being unduly symphonic for a ballet. Debussy, Ravel, and Paul Hahn, who also composed in response to Diaghileff's suggestion that he would like to build up a French body of music for the Russians, got in—with "Jeux," "Daphnis and Chloe," and "The Blue God," in that order.

Mr. White was elected president of the Board of Trade last January. He also served as president in 1910 and was a director from 1905 to 1907. He started in the grain and provision trade in Liverpool as S. White & Co. and came to Chicago in 1881 and engaged in the same line, joining the Board of Trade in March, 1903.

He was always prominent in board affairs and had served on many important committees. He was a member of the committee to settle the dispute as to liability of traders in the famous Northern Pacific stock case when it advanced from around 100 to 1,000 within a few days.

He was active in philanthropic and church work. He was chairman of the Chicago Relief for Syria. His clubs were the Washington, Chicago, Pioneer, and Country. He was a life member of the Press club.

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STAMFORD WHITE,
BOARD OF TRADE
PRESIDENT, DIES

Alfred Stamford White, president of the Chicago board of trade, died yesterday at his home, 5217 University avenue, of pneumonia developing after an illness of three weeks. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the home, British burial at Oakwoods.

Because of hours of health regulations it will be private. Directors of the board of trade will hold a special meeting this morning at 9 o'clock to adopt resolutions of sympathy for the family and in decision upon suitable action for the funeral. It is probable the board will be closed today.

Mr. White had been devoting himself to war work. The influenza developed Sept. 2 on his return from Washington, where he had conferred with Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover.

Mr. White was elected president of the Board of Trade last January. He also served as president in 1910 and was a director from 1905 to 1907. He started in the grain and provision trade in Liverpool as S. White & Co. and came to Chicago in 1881 and engaged in the same line, joining the Board of Trade in March, 1903.

He was always prominent in board affairs and had served on many important committees. He was a member of the committee to settle the dispute as to liability of traders in the famous Northern Pacific stock case when it advanced from around 100 to 1,000 within a few days.

He was active in philanthropic and church work. He was chairman of the Chicago Relief for Syria. His clubs were the Washington, Chicago, Pioneer, and Country. He was a life member of the Press club.

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NORTHWESTERN ELEVEN TO PLAY AT GREAT LAKES TOMORROW

PURPLE TO HAVE STRONG NUCLEUS OF VETERAN MEN

Municipal Pier Team to Battle Illinois Behind Closed Gates.

Chicago and the rest of Illinois, with a few exceptions, will have to endure another "sports Saturday" tomorrow. Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, state director of public health, is the only man who can lift the quarantine against football games and similar contests. And he said yesterday that conditions would not warrant raising the ban anywhere at this time.

BY WALTER ECKERSALL.

Northwestern university will battle the Great Lakes eleven on the gridiron at Great Lakes tomorrow. The cancellation of the Purple game with Michigan at Ann Arbor on Nov. 2 on account of the influenza epidemic in the Wolverine state stirred Coach Fred Murphy to action yesterday. He got in touch with Commander J. B. Kautman, athletic officer of the Great Lakes, and scheduled the game between Northwestern and the bluejackets. The public will be admitted free.

It is understood Commander Kautman guaranteed Northwestern \$1,000 to play the game.

The Great Lakes have been scheduled to meet Kalamazoo Normal and Northwestern was slated to play the Michigan Argosies. Both these games were deferred because of the influenza epidemic in the Purple and the sailors had been trained and coached for these contests they will be in the best of shape for tomorrow's struggle, which now will rank with the important western clashes of the season.

Pier to Play at Urbana.

On top of this announcement came another of importance emanating from the Great Lakes that the United States auxiliary naval reserve school eleven of the municipal pier would go to Urbana and play the University of Illinois team behind closed gates tomorrow. The decision was reached by the municipal pier officials after their challenge to Great Lakes had been received and immediately accepted. The pier then withdrew its challenge, stating that word had been received Illinois and found it possible to play and the local team would go to Urbana.

Monthly Fee.

Jackies will be on the line for the hardest opponent they have met this year. Great Lakes won from Iowa, 10 to 0, and took Illinois into camp, 7 to 0. The Hawkeyes were without much practice when they played the sailors, while Illinois did all that was expected of it to hold Coach Olcott's eleven to such a low score.

Northwestern will be a much stronger eleven than either Iowa or Illinois, for the reason it has been practicing longer and will have a more concentrated attack. Great Lakes has not met an eleven this season which has tested its defense, and it remains to be seen just how strong the sailors will be against a hard driving offense. The Purple players are in the best physical shape and a great game should result.

Veterans Race Northwestern.

Northwestern will have more veterans on its eleven than any other team in the conference, and Coach Murphy can be depended upon to use every available man to beat the bluejackets.

Both teams needed a game to fit them for later contests. The players have tired of the daily routine of scrimmage practice and were beginning to lose interest in the game. The practice was not as spirited and the players went about their work in a listless sort of way. With this game scheduled, practice at Northwestern yesterday was fit and lively and the same must have been true at Great Lakes.

From the point of experience Great Lakes will have a decided advantage. Every member of the bluejacket eleven has played football before he entered the service and it took only a few days to get the eleven back into the game and practice to perfect team play. The team has played well together in the games this season and as it will be performing better in the late months to make the game one of the most interesting of the season.

Admission Free at Great Lakes.

Northwestern is a team of great possibilities. If Coach Murphy has succeeded in selecting good players who will fit in with the veterans so that the game is run off smoothly, then the Purple should put up a great fight. The team certainly should have been taught enough football in the late months to make the game one of the most interesting of the season.

The game will be played on the station's new athletic field and will start at 2:30 o'clock. Admission will be free and the game will be a great one to watch. There is no danger of spectators catching influenza.

Purple Brings Up on Famine.

Coach Murphy yesterday sent his complete squad through a long signal drill in rehearsal of new plays designed to break the Purple's defense. Several forward pass plays were indicated and were run off satisfactorily.

The coach arranged to change practice hours next week so the men can work in daylight. Instead of scrimmaging from 8 to 10 o'clock the team will report during present drill hours, 10:30 in the morning until noon. The plays will be military drill under a spot commander during the old practice hours and will comprise a separate unit.

The football men will be sent to a training table today in one of the army mess halls. This will be the first time a training table has been in vogue at a conference college since 1916.

THE GUMPS—OTHERWISE THE FAMILY IS ALL RIGHT.



At Football Camps

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The plucky Madison High team again showed up the varsity in the latter's last practice game in preparation for the coming of the Camp Grant soldiers. During the first quarter the youngsters succeeded in scoring on the Badgers who failed to awaken during that period. The final count was 27 to 6, with the Cardinals on top. Mann, varsity tackle, was knocked out twice.

The outlook for the game Saturday is anything but bright. The men have thus far failed to realize that they are on a university team with the reputation and the record of their alma mater in their hands. The line which will face the army eleven will weigh barely 175 pounds.

The game would be played. He also declared that the arrangements for the new coach had not been completed.

ILLINOIS.

Urbana, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The Illinois football team today greeted the dober football squad which had its last visit to Urbana in preparation for the game with St. Thomas college Saturday afternoon at the St. Paul field. There were 15 in a boat to go to the line. The scrappy veterans were lined up at right guard and in showing his class from another recruit, Tom Johnson, a freshman tackle two years ago, is a tackle. The backfield selection is still more or less up in the air. The most likely selection for full back is Laum is president.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 24.—[Special.]—The football weather today greeted the dober football squad which had its last visit to Urbana in preparation for the game with St. Thomas college Saturday afternoon at the St. Paul field. There were 15 in a boat to go to the line. The scrappy veterans were lined up at right guard and in showing his class from another recruit, Tom Johnson, a freshman tackle two years ago, is a tackle. The backfield selection is still more or less up in the air. The most likely selection for full back is Laum is president.

MICHIGAN.

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UTAH.

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MAROONS' PRACTICE IS HELD INDOORS; CHALK TALK GIVEN

Due to the downpour, yesterday's football practice of the University of Chicago squad was changed to an indoor affair. Coach Stagg delivered a chalk talk before a big black board in an upper room of Bartlett gymnasium. The coach was in some ways afraid of the opportunity to outline new and old formations.

Constant additions to the squad have left newcomers without a grasp of the old plays, and the abbreviated practice hours hardly leave time enough to learn the new formations.

Two of the good new men to report are Tom Smith, a half back of 140 pounds, who played a couple of years at Kalamazoo, Mich., Normal, and Harris, a fast and scrappy 160 pound tackle, who was on the freshman squad at Indiana University in 1917.

CAMP GRANT TEAM IN STIFF DRILL

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MICHIGAN.

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RHODE ISLAND.

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In the Wake of the News

By RING W. LARDNER

OUR HELPING HAND.

There seemed to be confusion in the public mind regarding the handling of the money night's change in time, the Wake asked Prof. Blah, night watchman at the Northwestern university, for his expert view. Prof. Blah's answer follows:—

BY PROF. BLAH.

Well, I am tomorrow night in when we get the hr. back that got lost somewhere last spring and I suppose you have all been reading the bunk in the different papers about how to set your watch and so. And if you believe all these smart alex has been telling you and not on same this country will soon be running along as smooth as Austria.

Well some of these birds say to not set your watch back a hr. but to set it ahead 11 hrs. Well if you do that you will be 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon and pitch dark and they're enough smash up already on Sheridan's Rd.

Well I suppose you will say why not set them ahead 23 hrs. and still keep it right when it's dark but at the same time it's a whole day when the saloons are closed? That sounds O. K. but when you are down town Monday noon grabbing a Swiss on rye your family

at that hr. without everybody wearing their glazing headlights. Further and more, what about the days to follow if people sleep all the time the sun is shining and has to have electric lights in the office or store all the time they work. I'll say that's a fine way to save coal.

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LANGE CONQUERS FLU AND RED TAPE ON WAY TO FRANCE FOR "Y"

BY I. E. SANBORN.

"Quelque dam chose" seems to be comprising to keep Bill Lange, famous nineteenth century Cub outfielder, from going to France to help the Y. M. C. A. keep the morale of the Yankee soldiers up to 100 per cent all the time.

Lange expected to reach Chicago the fore part of this week to enter a local finishing school to equip himself for his overseas duties, but word comes from San Francisco that he fell victim to Spanish flu and is confined at the St. Francis hotel there. The same report brought the cheering news that Lange, obtained his passports, and was all set to begin serving his country in the only way a veteran of his age could serve, when the "flu" caught him.

But he will be here in the near future to spend a few weeks renewing old acquaintances and learning the latest Y. M. C. A. war service wrinkles before assuming his duties.

Seller Pete Klidoff here.

Pete Klidoff of the 1215 brand of Cubs is in town on shore leave to visit his folks in Kansas. Pete quit the Cubs early last June to enlist in the navy, and was assigned to the Norfolk station. His purpose in stopping off here on the way home was to inquire of the Cub officials if he was entitled to the bonus attached to his contract providing for a certain extra remuneration if the Cubs finished first or second this year. Although Klidoff left before the middle of the season, he wants to know if he is entitled to the bonus.

But he will be here in the near future to spend a few weeks renewing old acquaintances and learning the latest Y. M. C. A. war service wrinkles before assuming his duties.

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Strength in the Bond Market

FORTY representative bond issues reached their lowest average price of the year on September 27th. Since then the market has shown continuous strength. We are offering an attractive selection of unlisted bonds and short term notes at prices prevailing before the recent

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HOT SPRINGS
ARKANSAS
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Maturing April 30, 1919
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CORN REFLECTS UNCERTAINTY IN WAR SITUATION

Highest Prices Are Made
Early, Close Being
at Losses.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.
Highest prices for grain futures were made early, followed by a good break, the close being at losses of 2 1/2 to 3 c on corn, with October the weakest. Oats finished 1/2 to 3/4 c lower in Chicago.

A weak feeling prevailed in corn in the southwest, with losses of 1/4 to 3/4 c, and oats unchanged to 1/4 c lower. Oats in Minneapolis were 1/4 c lower and unchanged to 1/4 c up on rye. Winnipeg oats 1/4 c lower.

Provisions averaged lower but failed to hold the extreme losses. Pork finished 20 to 25 c lower, lard unchanged to 25 c, and short ribs 1/4 to 3/4 c lower, the latter on the near delivery.

Corn Market Uncertain.
Corn reflects the uncertainty which exists in the political situation, and while higher early, reacted 2 1/2 to 3 c from the top and closed well toward the low point, with November at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 c and December at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 c. The press cables claiming a panic prevailed in Vienna, and that Hungary might make a separate peace were the depressing influence. In addition there was talk of importing Argentine corn. The latter was several weeks old, and the report presented nothing new.

Shorter than fair buyers at the start when the highest prices were made, but strong commission houses sold freely, headed by those which have recently been conspicuous on the buying side.

On the break support came mainly from local professionals, who were bullish. Cash demand was slow, with shipping sales of 30,000 bu, and sample values were unchanged. Receipts aggregated 47 cars. Country consignment houses were small, and an unfavorable weather is expected to stop hauling operations for a few days.

Government Buys Cash Oats.
There was a little buying of oat futures early against sales to the government from outside markets, but the weakness in corn had a depressing influence, and a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 c, and the close was about the bottom. October finished at 70 1/2 c, November at 80 c, and December at 85 c.

Trade on the whole was mainly of a local character. Cash values were 1/4 c higher, but closed easy. Premiums were somewhat firmer on choice Illinois proportional billing No. 3 whites, which sold at 1/4 c over November, while the Iowa wheat at about 1/4 c premium. Receipts were 117 cars. Domestic shipping sales were 6,000 bu.

Rye and Barley Firm.
Spot rye advanced 1/4 c, offerings being moderate and demand fair. No. 2 sold at 1.07 1/2 c. Futures firm. Receipts, 12 cars. No. 1 closed at 1.10 c and higher and had no cars.

Barley offerings were small and market had a strong undertone. Demand remains good. Spot sales were at 70 c, No. 1, with 5,000 bu to arrive at 10 1/2 c. Receipts, 41 cars. Milwaukee was unchanged to 1/4 c higher and Minneapolis 1/4 c lower. The northwest had 34 cars.

Flaxseed at Duluth closed 1/16 c higher; October, 31 1/2 c; December, 33 c. Winnipeg, 1/16 c higher; October, 31 1/2 c; December, 33 c. The live leading markets are better than the October average. With the break of 25 c yesterday and the lighter domestic trade for product due to the influenza, sentiment is rather against buying to any extent, although there is a steady demand from the army, navy, and for export. Prices follow:

Best trade in provisions was in January lard and ribs, with no pressure of consequence in ribs and considerable at times in lard. Prices declined early, but rallied at the close on shorts covering, lard showing a fair loss, but ribs very little. November product is being liquidated freely as also are hogs and, having been a decline of 23 c of late, there was expectation of a reduction in receipts, as prices are better than the October average. With the break of 25 c yesterday and the lighter domestic trade for product due to the influenza, sentiment is rather against buying to any extent, although there is a steady demand from the army, navy, and for export. Prices follow:

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WORLD'S GRAIN MARKET NEWS

Highly nervous grain markets are expected during the peace period of political discussion with Germany. Buys and breaks are looked for without apparent cause, depending on the construction placed on the various developments. Under such conditions there are very few who would press the slightest positive opinion as to the course of the market values until after the peace is declared. For the time being the situation remains on a wait-and-see basis.

The late break in corn and oat futures disclosed a weak buyer power, as some traders sold and induced buying of bids by professionals, while some of the commission houses bought orders. Rainy weather is expected to delay the receipts of corn a few days and made some shorting.

Inside of three weeks the government has bought over 5,000,000 bu of cash oats in all positions, the bulk from Chicago houses. One house has sold 1,000,000 bu in about a week. Purchases were made at outside market yesterday. It is said that some of the oats are for overseas shipment in bags for France.

The death of A. Stamford White, president of the Board of Trade, yesterday, caused great regret. He was always looked upon as the highest type of a gentleman and a great leader, and his loss will be great. For years he was one of the largest operators in grain and provisions trading in the time-honored city of Chicago. A director of the Board of Trade, he was a close personal friend of the late Mr. J. C. Patterson, the vice president, who will automatically become president for the next two months.

There was some selling yesterday on the report that the food administration was importing Argentine corn. Some time ago the government had bought 1,000,000 bu of Argentine corn, but the food administration was to be withdrawn from the Argentine trade and that the food administration would have 1,000,000 bu of corn brought back in the next few days. The board announced that Argentine corn could be imported.

Monthly tickets to the visitors' room of the Board of Trade are 50 c. Tickets to the board room for ten consecutive days, \$10. For one calendar month, \$20. For two calendar months, \$35. For three calendar months, \$50. For four calendar months, \$65. For five calendar months, \$80. For six calendar months, \$95. For seven calendar months, \$110. For eight calendar months, \$125. For nine calendar months, \$140. For ten calendar months, \$155. For eleven calendar months, \$170. For twelve calendar months, \$185.

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HOG PRICES AT LOWEST LEVEL SINCE FEBRUARY

More than 52,000 in the
Pens When 38,000
Arrive.

Receipts of hogs at 38,000 were delivered since July 9 and including 14,203 carried over from Wednesday more than 52,000 were in the pens. Prices were largely \$5 to \$5.50 lower, the average at \$15.85 standing lowest since Feb. 13 and \$4.55 lower than Sept. 16, the highest.

Close to 10,000 packing hogs, averaging 300 to 400 lbs, sold to the large concerns at \$14.00 to \$14.50. Armour and Swift getting over 7,000 of them at a cost of about \$10.50. Fancy butchers sold early at \$17.00, but the same class went around \$17.00.

Two loads of 1,000 lb steers from Wisconsin sold at \$19.50 and, although 10 under the prevailing record for prime steers from other states, was a new high mark for the former state, which sends a comparatively short proportion of fat cattle to Chicago.

Congestion, because of a railroad wreck, delayed several consignments of range lambs and sheep, but buyers, after buying up the early arrivals, were in a hurry to take the late stock, so that sellers made a good clearance. Armour giving \$18.35 for nearly 1,000 lambs.

Receipts of cows at Kansas City the last three months totaled 133,125, against 121,125 for the corresponding time two years ago. September arrivals at 64,349 were practically twice as large as the same month two years ago, although approximately 2,000 smaller than a year ago.

Receipts for today are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep, against 7,531 cattle, 15,773 hogs, and 5,173 sheep corresponding Friday a year ago.

Average price of hogs at Chicago was \$15.85, against \$15.81 Wednesday, \$17.05 a week ago, \$15.49 a year ago, \$10.93 two years ago, and \$9.90 three years ago, the lowest day in October, 1915.

PURCHASES OF HOGS.
Hog purchases at Chicago yesterday were at: Armour & Co., 8,000 Miller & Harl, 800 Anglo-American, 1,500 Ind. P. Co., 700 Omaha & Co., 7,000 Brennan P. Co., 1,200 Ham & Co., 4,000 Asar P. Co., 700 Wilson & Co., 4,000 Shippers, 2,000 Robt. & Co., 1,000.

Most active feed stores and 100 to 150 higher, but butchers stock ruled steady to strong. Canners were unchanged. Call for hogs was slow at steady prices. Cattle were steady and fed prices were steady. Sheep were steady and fed prices were steady.

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PRODUCE TRADE

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17

WANTED—MALE HELP.
Professions and Trades.

**MACHINISTS,
TOOL MAKERS,
MILLWRIGHTS,
CARPENTERS,
PRESS HANDS AND
RETINERS.**
These men are wanted
for war work; good oppor-
tunity for men living on the
Side.

STURGES & BURN MFG.
Melrose Park, Ill.

MACHINIST.
Man accustomed to ma-
chinery repairs. Apply 2334 S.
Western-av. Mr. Gibbs

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TOOLMAKERS,
A1 ASSEMBLERS.**
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gines, 100 H.P. and 150 H.P. and
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MACHINISTS.
Openings for machine shop hands
and millers, steady work, good
results call Austin 3742, Employer

Machinist—Night Work
for secret service. If on govern-
ment stock. Good pay. City phone. Ad-
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MACHINE HELPER
On light assembling work. Amer-
ican, 100 S. Wabash-st.

MACHINE-OPERATOR. MODER-
ately experienced. Union. Mod-
erate wages. Western Pri-
vate Co., 125 S. Wabash-st.

MACHINISTS—ALL AROUND REP-
resent drill and punch press hand-
work. 100 S. Wabash-st.

MACHINIST OR HORIZONTAL I-
dentist. 100 S. Wabash-st.

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skilled with day and night work. Pl-
ant. 125 S. Wabash-st.

MAN—YOUNG, FOR PIP-
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grocery house. Opportunity
to learn multigraph opera-
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Age, experience, and salary
expected. Address L. M.
Tribuna.

MAY—LABOR CHICAGO PLANT
men who can develop into an ex-
perienced. Experience preferred but
not essential. Salary in advance for
work. Write at once stating age, draft sta-
tus and 2 places of employment. Ad-
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MASBROU AND BUCH, MAN-
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signers and draftsmen. Good working
conditions. Salary in full, steady in-
crease. Write at once. Answer by
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war contracts. Steady.
S. La Salle.

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over. Must be able to work
learn to inspect electrical equip-
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MILLWRIGHTS.
AT ONCE.
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MUNITION DEPT.,
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chinese hands for brass
dry; steady all year round
work to men seeking a reg-
ular position in a well ve-
lated, up to date foundry.
Apply **HILL PUMP VAL-**
VE CO., 2807 Archer-av.

NIGHT ENGINEER.
EXPERIENCED,
D. B. FISK & CO.,
225 N. Wabash-av.

ON GOVERNMENT WORK
Screw machine hands
finishers on white en-
cabinet work.

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80 E. Randolph-st.

OPERATOR—FOLDING MACHINE
and delivery. Must be able to
work. 200 S. Wabash-st. Write at
once. Ad-419.

OPERATORS—PUNCH PANS
steady work. Chicago Station 125
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work. 200 S. Wabash-st. Write at
once. Ad-419.

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road, 10 S. La Salle.

PICTURE FRAME JOHNSON—
work. 200 S. Wabash-st. Write at
once. Ad-419.

PIPE FITTER.
87 E. 31st-st.

POLISHER AND BUFF-
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
EQUIPMENT CO.,
710 W. Madison-st.

POLISHER AND BUFF-
DETROIT COMPANY,
Fullerton and Highland.

PRESS HANDS—TO
presses on war work
food containers; good op-
portunity for girls living on
West Side.

STURGES & BURN MFG.
Melrose Park, Ill.

STURGES—NIGHT ENGINEER
and delivery. Must be able to
work. 200 S. Wabash-st. Write at
once. Ad-419.

PRODUCTION FORE-
man
100% Government Work
Large munition plant
offers services of several
production foremen. Ex-
perience on shell production
preferred. Give full particu-
lars including salary desired
telephone number. All
plies held strictly confi-
dential. Address L. M. 2334
Tribuna.

PRODUCTION—NIGHT ENGINEER
and delivery. Must be able to
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[illegible]

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.
Produce and Trade.

HANDERS AND FINISHERS FOR WARE
and cloths.
KARLHOLD FIELD & CO., SEAS.

LADIES - ELEGANTLY TO WORK IN PAIR
of shoes.
C. GAY. Christian Chemical Co. 1416 So.
Calist.

MANICURIST AND SHAM-
poor - Experienced; \$12
wk. and commission. 118 E.
48th-st. Ask for Miss Kremer.

MACHINISTS-NEAT LIGHT COLORED
SHIRT ALKALINE WEAVE, 1700 W. Madison-st.

MOP MAKERS-POWER MA-
chine operators, labelers,
and packers; day workers,
\$12; piece workers as high
as \$30 weekly; pleasant
working conditions; weeknights
and monthly bonuses.
CHANNELL CHEMICAL CO.
1419 Carroll-av.

TEMPERARY WORKERS
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY
YOU OUGHT
TO BE IN TEAM LAMPS AND OTHER
EQUIPMENT, GEORGETOWN, WITH LEARNED MEN
HOPE PARK, 1710 S. MICHIGAN ST.
NORTHWEST. THIS YEAR, PLEASE RE-
SPECTIVE INTERESTING WORK WITH
BONUSES AND REST AND RECREATION
DURING YOUR HOLIDAYS.

PAYMENTS WHILE ILL; INSURANCE;
VACATIONS WHILE OFF.

APPLY TO
CRIME OPERATOR.
WILLIAM HUDSON
1311 N. JACKSON ST.

PROOFREADERS-FEMALE: CATALOG OR
directory customer; good pay; 10
hrs. a day; 5 days a week; 1416 So. Calistoga-st.

FUNCH PRESS OPERATORS-FEMALE:
steady work; good pay; 441 W. 21st-st.
SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS-EXPERI-
enced; ideal working conditions; good pay
and steady work. Apply 6th floor, 1906 In-
diana.

SEVERAL GIRLS OR WOMEN
for light factory work.
Well ventilated, clean, and
congenial working condi-
tions; 1 o'clock Saturdays;
good wages to start. See
MRS. KORBEC, 448 West
89th-st. GREAT ATLANTIC
& PACIFIC TEA CO.

WAITRESS

In office restaurant of light pleasant at-
mosphere; hours 10:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.;
no Sunday work; make over; steady work.
See Mrs. J. B. STEVENSON & SON,
1214 and Michigan-sts.

WAITRESS-DINNER-EXPERIENCED: 615 E.
14th, 10:30 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
WAITRESS-DINNER: 944 E. 45th-St. PM.
Evening shift.

WORKMEN-YOUNG MEN WITH THE ABILITY
TO DO ANY TYPE OF WORK ARE WANTED AT
OUR FACTORY ON CHICAGO AND ARCADE STS.
FACTORY IS OPEN ALL DAY LONG. NO
WORKERS TO ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE.
ANY MAN WHO CAN DO ANY TYPE OF
WORK WILL BE HELD AS VALUABLE.
SEE MR. J. A. TAYLOR SPE. CO.
1717 N. LAUREL-ST.

WOMEN AND GIRLS-FOR
light factory work in the
most sanitary and homelike
factory in Chicago; good
money; pleasant surround-
ings; no experience neces-
sary. Hours to suit every-
body. Apply **HILL PUMP**
VALVE CO., 2307 Archer-av.

WOMEN AND GIRLS
for bindery work; fine work-
ing conditions; good salary.
Apply immediately.
AMERICAN COLORTYPE
COMPANY,
1151 Roscoe-st.

YOUNG WOMEN.

We have positions to offer
in a new, modern factory
where working conditions
are ideal and salaries good.
Only healthy, industrious
young women who will ap-
preciate good, permanent
jobs are wanted. If you have
had experience around ma-
chines it will help you, al-
though we will consider in-
experienced people for cer-
tain kinds of work. The po-
sitions open today include:
punch press operators, drill
press operators, electric
welders.

EDISON ELECTRIC
APPLIANCE CO., INC.
(The Home of Contented Em-
ployees),
5800 W. Taylor.
Take Metropolitan L to Cen-
tral-av. or 19th-st. surface,
line to Central-av. and walk
a blocks north.

NO WOMEN - FOR WAR
production. We have as-
sembling, inspection and ma-
chine work open. We will
not employ any one who is
now working on war pro-
duction. We can use inexpe-
rienced help. **STEWART-**
WARNER SPEEDOMETER
CORP., 1888 Diversey-pkwy.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

WOMEN AND GIRLS
for light factory work on per-
fumes, toilet waters, and
fancy powders. Splendid
place to work. Good hours.
Good pay. No experience
necessary. Apply in person.
MELBA MFG. CO.
4827 Indiana-av.

WOMEN AND GIRLS - COLORED.
for light factory work. 8 hour day; also
evening shift. 11:30-7:30. Good pay.
Apply in person. 111 S. Wabash.

LADIES
Between the ages of
18 and 40

**TO DEMONSTRATE A VERY
ESSENTIAL FOOD ARTICLE**

Industry is classified by
the War Board as Class 1.

Experience Not Necessary.
Work Healthful, Pleasant,
and Educational.

Requires calling on
Housewives.

SHORT HOURS
and
GOOD SALARY.

Plenty of opportunity for
advancement.

Call at 4100-34 Fillmore-st.
Mornings only
Between 8 and 12.

LADY-YOUNG, AS SALESLADY OR AGENT
(Solely time) to sell diamond, watch, jewelry
and other valuable goods. Good salary and
expenses. Address 111 S. Wabash.

LUMINOUS STAR.
Shine at night; service days; calls to
home and night; drawing account.

SALESWOMEN - HIGH CLASS, EDUCATED
women to sell to mothers a plan of home
organization. Good salary and expenses.
Apply in person. 111 S. Wabash.

WOMAN-YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED
for light factory work. 8 hour day; also
evening shift. 11:30-7:30. Good pay.
Apply in person. 111 S. Wabash.

**WOMEN-MARRIED, 18 TO
45, to work from 9:30 to 4,
in our preserving depart-**

**WARDWAY FOOD
FACTORIES,**
1046 Kingsbury-st.
Larabee-sh car to Hobble,
walk 2 blocks west.

DISPLAY WORK.
A large, old established mfg. company has
an excellent opportunity for women to
display its products. Good salary and
expenses. Apply in person. 111 S. Wabash.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.,
6th fl., 225 W. 18th-st.

YOUNG LADY.
We have an unusual opportunity for an
active, reliable young lady of irreproachable
character and habits to sell our
products. Good salary and expenses.
Apply in person. 111 S. Wabash.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.,
6th fl., 225 W. 18th-st.

WANTED.
Strong woman or girl to do
packing in our china and
house furnishings depart-

LOREN MILLER & CO.,
4722 Broadway.

10 YOUNG WOMEN AT ONCE
GOOD WAGES FOR YOUNG
LADIES.

Our work is essential as it has to do with
the health of the nation. We are
located in Chicago, Washington, New York,
San Francisco, and other cities. We
are looking for young women who are
willing to work in a factory and who
are willing to learn. Good salary and
expenses. Apply in person. 111 S. Wabash.

SEVERAL LADIES FOR
house to house demonstrat-

ing work in city; salary, \$2-
\$3 per day and carfare; no
commission. Inquire 4728 N.
Western-av., mornings only.

DESIRED POSITIONS
will be vacant. Our work is
essential as it has to do with
the health of the nation. We are
located in Chicago, Washington, New York,
San Francisco, and other cities. We
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WOMAN-COLORED, 18 TO 45
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WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WOMEN
and
**Strong
GIRLS,**

**ALL DAY
OR
PART TIME**

**PREPARING
PACKING
AND
WRAPPING**

**ORDER FILLERS,
PACKERS,
BUNDLE WRAPPERS,
INSPECTORS,
SORTERS,
LABELERS,
FACTORY WORKERS.**

**Good wages.
8-8-4 hour day.
12 o'clock on Saturday.**

**SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,
ROMAN-av. and ARTHUR-av.**

**Need strong girls and
women for light factory
work. We can place you
in our merchandise, parcel
post, or freight depart-**

**ments. You can earn good
wages doing.**

**PACKING,
ORDER FILLING,
WRAPPING,
ETC.**

Apply Employment Depart-

ment, 618 W. Chicago-av.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

**FACTORY WORK-YOUNG
women and girls over 18
years; clean, light bench
and machine work; also
other various kinds of em-**

**ployment; hours 7:30 to 5;
experience not necessary; be-**

ginners \$12 per week, ad-

vancement as you show abili-

**ty; steady employment, the
work being essential; lunch
counter in the factory; ma-**

**trons in attendance. Call
PHOENIX HERMETIC CO.,
2448 W. 18th-st.**

YOUNG LADIES WANTED.
For easy, pleasant work;
good wages to start with \$1
increase after 4 weeks' ex-

perience; one of the brightest
and best ventilated work-

rooms in Chicago; splendid
opportunity for advancement
if you are ambitious.

TAPRELL, LOOMIS & CO.,
1787 Indiana-av.

**WOMEN-BETWEEN 25 AND
40 years old, for light as-**

**sembling work in clean, airy
factory; steady employment;
experience not necessary.**

**EDISON ELECTRIC
APPLIANCE CO.,**
2240 Ogden-av.

Between Taylor and 12th-sts.

LADIES-SHOULDER COMMERCIAL. NAT.
ad manufacturers and national sales
women. Good salary and expenses.
Apply in person. 111 S. Wabash.

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WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

VISIT THE "A. R. B."
AND REGISTER FREE.

If you are seeking a position or hoping to
better your present condition you will find
the "A. R. B." the most reliable and
thoroughly established agency in Chicago.
We have a large number of positions
open in all lines of business. We
are looking for women who are
willing to work in a factory and who
are willing to learn. Good salary and
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LOST AND FOUND.

Miscellaneous.

LOST-ON LA SALLE, BETWEEN
Washington and Madison. A black
bag, containing a large sum of
money. Return to 1788 Commercial
and Madison. Reward \$100.00.

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LOST-

21

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

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RENTED. REWOLVED. BODIES

AMMUNITION DELIVERY.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

34 W. Lake, 34 St.
Tel. Randolph 1648.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD—Removable.
Refined 300. \$10 to \$12.50.
American Writing Machine Co.,
230 S. Dearborn. Chicago.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS, 330 U
sters, \$10 up. COMMODITY & CO., 115
S. Dearborn.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, INC.
All makes for sale or rent. Lowest prices
guaranteed. 1712 Broadway, Room 234.

SPECIAL REPAIRS ON ALL MAKES
Whitehead Typewriter Exchange, 189
E. Lake, Room 202. Main Office, 1712 Broadway.

UNDERWOODS, OLIVER & REMINGTON
\$10 to \$40; terms in cash or credit. Typewriter
Co., 193 N. Dearborn. Open. 6048.

WE REPAIR CORNERS.
Curtis Typewriter Sales Co., Frank. 400
S. Dearborn 400.

FOR SALE—BEST OFFER TAKES \$100 UP
derwood 4; like new; no agents.
Address: 1712 Broadway, Room 234.

DAVING TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 111
Clarkson. Rental lowest. All makes
guaranteed. 1712 Broadway, Room 234.

WE BUY, SELL AND REBUILD ALL MAKES
of typewriters. 1712 Broadway, Room 234.

FILLES & CO. 5 N. La Salle, 1111
TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES SOLD
at 10% below market. 1712 Broadway, Room 234.

TYPEWRITERS REBUILT & MOVED, AT
1712 Broadway, Room 234.

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